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THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN & FARMER

CANADA'S FARM MACHINERY MAGAZINE

WINNIPEG

CANADA

DECEMBER 1913.





Christmas Greetings from the **John Deere Plow Co** Limited

To all those whom it has been their privilege to meet in friendly or business intercourse or whom it may be their happiness to welcome in the near future to an ever-widening circle of friendship. They have a grateful recollection of many evidences of the warm place they hold in the public confidence as manufacturers and vendors of agricultural implements. With their sincere thanks for this generous recognition in the past, they express the hope that in the prosperity which may attend those friends of 1914, it will be still in evidence that not the least part of it has been reached through the happy medium of

John Deere Quality and Service



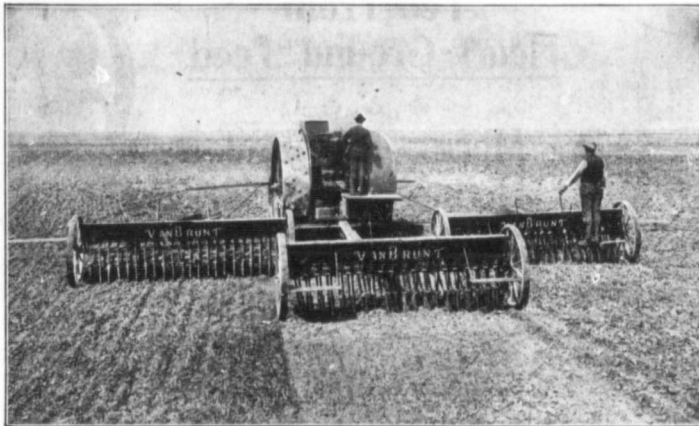
JOHN DEERE IMPLEMENTS

Light Draft Van Brunt Drills WITH CLOSED SIDE DELIVERY

Save Bushels of Seed Grain

Every grain is covered. The seed is deposited near the centre of the disc at the point where the furrow is wide open—not outside the disc circle, after the furrow is closed, as is found on other drills. The seed is not touched or distributed by the upward turn of the discs, but is planted at a uniform depth.

NOT A SEED GRAIN IS WASTED. EVERY KERNEL COUNTS.



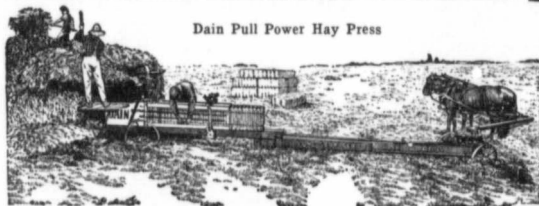
More Bushels Crop To The Acre

Every feed deposits the same quantity in a continuous, even stream. The gear drive makes the seeding operation positive and accurate. Can be regulated without changing gears to sow any quantity from a few pounds per acre to the required number of bushels to the acre. This is an

EXCLUSIVE VAN BRUNT FEATURE—NOT FOUND ON ANY OTHER DRILL.

Made in sizes 12-14-16-18-20-22-24 and WE REPLACE ALL WORN OUT DISC BEARINGS.

Horse & Belt Power HAY PRESSES



Dain Pull Power Hay Press

ADVANTAGES

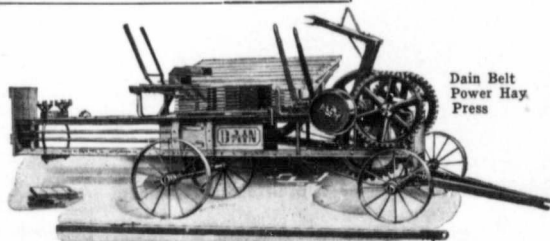
EASE AND LOW COST OF OPERATION.

"Pull Power" means that the plunger is drawn towards the horses—not pushed away from them. The step over is low down making it easy for the horses and increasing the capacity. Bales are delivered in front, and do not interfere with placing the press in the most convenient position near centre of the stack. Delivery of the bales in front keeps them out of the chaff and dirt and out of the way of the operator. Large feed opening makes the DAIN easy to feed. The automatic tucker insures neat, smooth square-ended bales. The DAIN hay press being all steel, no difficulty is experienced by warping when exposed to weather or swelling when in contact with damp hay. Steel Bed Reach connecting the power and press.

Plunger Head and Draw Bar are of steel. This also means, in addition to the above advantage that its construction is such as will stand the heavy strain a Hay Press is subjected to

Powerful Construction Large Capacity—Easy To Feed

A Belt-driven Hay Press is Subject to hard usage and when in operation is under a heavy strain. It must necessarily be constructed in a very substantial manner. The DAIN BELT POWER PRESS is practically all steel, Baling Case of extra heavy angles and plates, trussed and securely bolted together, built to stand the enormous strain—yet built in a Simple way. No intricate parts, and not requiring any experience to operate.



Dain Belt Power Hay Press

DAIN HAY PRESSES are the most improved. Their strong construction insures durability and a low cost of maintenance. Their large capacity and ease of operation will give every owner GENUINE SATISFACTION.

Write for our complete Dain Power Press Literature.

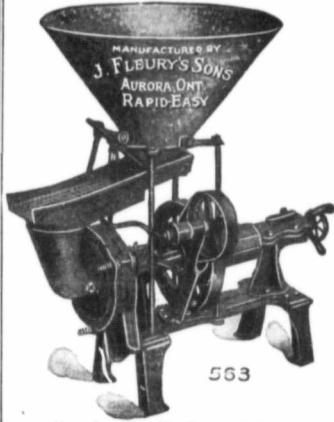
JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY, LIMITED
WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY EDMONTON SASKATOON LETHBRIDGE

JOHN DEERE IMPLEMENTS

MORE FLESH AND BETTER FRESH

On All Live Stock
Fed From
Fleury-Ground Feed

More Grain and
Higher Grade if
Cleaned by a
Fosston Automatic



No. 3—Rapid Easy Grinder

Is only one of many sizes. They are built to meet all requirements with 8, 10, 11, 12 or 13-inch plates operated by rod or belt drive.

For quality of work, ease of operation, capacity and lasting qualities, they are unsurpassed. Baggers can be supplied to fit all these mills.

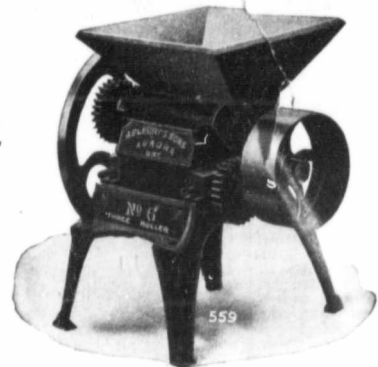
**PROFIT IN LIVE STOCK
MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE IS MADE
FROM THE
CONDITION AND COST OF THE
FEED**



Fosston Grain Cleaner

Do not give the elevator a part of your crop for nothing. Clean it before you take it into market and use the screenings.

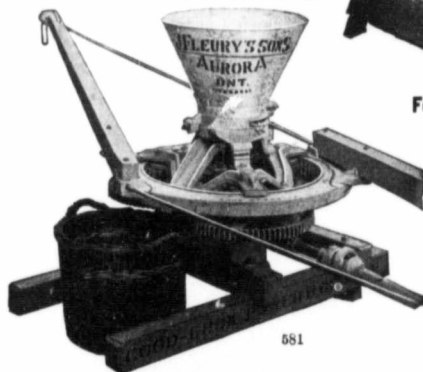
The American Fosston Automatic will clean and grade wheat, oats, barley, flax and all kinds of grain. It is equipped with a patented feed device. The operator can reach and adjust it without stopping the machine. The flow of grain on the sieves is evenly distributed, enabling the machine to work its full capacity. Good work has made this mill famous, the leader of all grain cleaners.



No. 6—Roller Crusher

Heavy, strong and simple in construction. Equipped with corrugated rollers operated on the same principle as the rollers in a modern grist mill. They will crush an immense amount of grain with very little power. Built with two or three rollers. For very fine work the three roll machine is preferable.

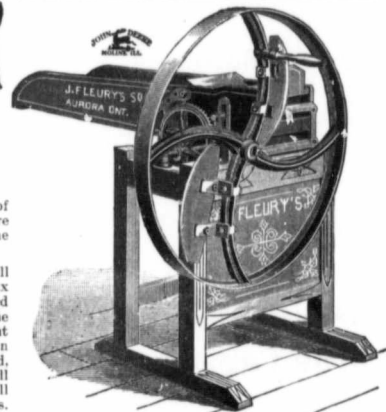
**WITH A "FLEURY GRINDER"
THE FEEDING VALUE OF YOUR
GRAIN WILL BE INCREASED 20%**



Good Luck Horse Power with Grinder Attachment

This is one of the most profitable and convenient articles for farm use. A Horse Power and Grinder combined. It can be used to grind all kinds of small grain with its own grinder attachment, or the hopper and grinder head can be easily removed and the horse power used for operating other farm machines.

A postcard will bring you our "Farmer's Catalogue." The most complete of its kind ever published.



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JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY, LIMITED
WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON LETHBRIDGE

WANTED More Workers

AT ONCE, families, sons and daughters to color pictures in the trade, by a NEW COLORING PROCESS. We furnish everything you do the work. We send you an outline picture which you color and return to us. No experience required. Work is easy and fascinating. Good wages. Work all year round, for whole or spare time. No canvassing our travellers sell the goods. Write to-day for instructions and contract (free) and start work at once.

Highest Award Toronto Exposition, 1912

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GOVERNMENT TESTED

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Mention this magazine when writing advertisers

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With All Latest Improvements
The economical, practical tractor for modern farming. Light in weight, strong and powerful, easy to operate. The real one-man tractor for belt or field work.

Special Heavy Duty Tractor Motor
Long stroke type. Large crank shaft, connecting rods and bearings. One-piece cam shaft. The Gilson is the pioneer light-weight tractor and no experiment. Will do any kind of farm work more cheaply than horses.



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ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

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Mention this magazine when writing advertisers.

About Ourselves and Christmas

CHRISTMAS has long been recognized as a giving time. Not necessarily of presents and money but of good cheer and a glad hand. We are all supposed to be glad that we have been spared through another year—that we have been permitted to add our mite to the world's stock of goods of all kinds.

Christmas is as should be every man's day. The man that is up should see to it that the man who is down should be helped for at least one day out of the three hundred and sixty-five, and made to feel that Him who came and vanished and promised to come again is indeed a Reality.

We desire to take this occasion to thank our readers one and all for the support and encouragement that they have given us since the last "Yule Tide." You, as one of our subscribers, little realize just what satisfaction we feel when we open a letter and find that it contains a dollar bill for another year's subscription. The dollar itself is of course very necessary, yet the fact that we are retaining one of our old readers is of considerably greater consequence to us than the dollar.

At Christmas time it is customary to give gifts and remembrances and it is more or less of a problem to know just what to give. We have a suggestion to offer you. Why not send a year's subscription to this magazine to some friend or friends. There may be someone in another province. It may be in the East or it may be someone in the Old Country. Father, mother, brother, sister or uncle in the motherland would appreciate it immensely to receive twelve issues of a magazine published in the land of your adoption.

All you need to do is to send us the dollar and the name and address of the party to whom you wish the magazine sent, and we will write him or her, stating that the magazine is a Christmas present from you. When the subscription expires we will see to it that the party you subscribe for is not bothered with a renewal notice. The magazine will be promptly discontinued at date of expiration.

A five dollar bill will take care of five subscriptions and each one for whom you subscribe will be remembered twelve times during the coming year of your generosity and thoughtfulness.

Remember the "Old Folks at Home". Let them become acquainted with this "Great and Glorious West." There is no better way to do it than by sending them this magazine.

Yours For A Merry Christmas and A Happy and Prosperous Year in 1914.

E. H. HEATH CO., LIMITED.

The Club That
Knocked Half
The Rub Out
Of SCRUB

SCRUB



Sawyer-Massey

We most cordially extend
The Season's Greetings
 to the
Farmers and Threshermen of Canada

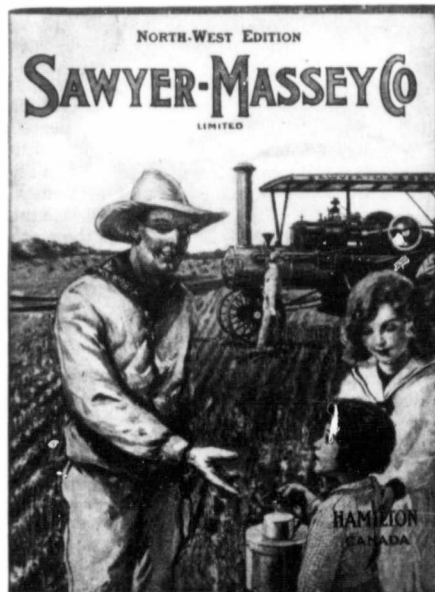
The year just closing has been in many ways the most successful in our career. This means a good deal, when you consider that we began designing and building machinery for the Canadian farmer as long ago as 1836.

The Premier Line has made many new friends in 1913. Our machinery has proven its worth in every field, and won new laurels in the greatest contest of the year.

The generous approval of our products by Canadian Farmers and Threshermen, as expressed by their growing patronage and endorsements, gives us confidence for the future and prompts us to express our sincere appreciation to one and all at this glad season.

The illustration here presented is a reproduction of the front cover of our 1914 catalogue. This is in four colors. The book is the most complete and the most beautiful we have ever published. We wish we might hand a copy to each of our many thousands of friends on Christmas morning.

This new book not only tells all about Sawyer-Massey Tractors and Threshers, but gives full particulars regarding our



excellent line of road building machinery, including the new Sawyer-Massey Steam Road Roller—our latest achievement.

If you desire this very interesting publication, write for your copy today. Also tell us if you would like the latest number of the Sawyer-Massey Chronicle, our bright little magazine brimful of good cheer and timely articles of value to the farmer and his family.

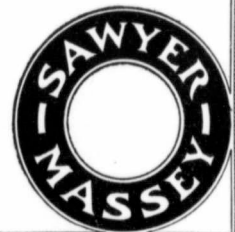


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Builders of Steam and Gas Tractors, Threshers, and Road-making Machinery

Head Offices and Factories ————— HAMILTON, CANADA

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Vol. XVIII.

WINNIPEG, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1913.

No. 12.

FOREIGNERS AND FOLK Canada's Own Christmas Party.

By "OURSELVES"

WHO ARE the foreigners and who are the folk? "In fact, what is a "foreigner? By "folk," of course, we understand—just ourselves. There is a kind of unwritten distinction between the two that all people seem to appreciate, but has any one yet been able to establish any real and radical difference between "ourselves" and "the foreigner" (i.e., one speaking a different language from "ourselves")?

Supposing Canada (figuratively speaking at this moment—"The Lady of the Snows") were to invite to a great cosmopolitan Christmas party a thoroughly representative crowd of those people to whom she has given sanctuary, without regard to color, creed or country, what would we find? That in all that tends to dignify or degrade human nature there is no difference.

The myth of "the foreigner" has not yet been seriously looked into by any one, although provincial governments, school boards and things of that kind do take some notice of it and do get excited about some phase of the fringe of it at odd times.

To the writer it was revealed in a new and powerful light as he followed not long ago the operations of that special feature of the "Boy Scout" movement under the generalissimo of Sir Francis Vane.

Sir Francis Vane, by the way, is sixth in direct line from that Sir Harry Vane of Cromwell's time, who had a foot both in the old and in the new world, having been accounted in England (as one has said) "the ablest naval administrator that ever lived," and subsequently won no less respect in New

England as governor of Massachusetts.

The writer had been accustomed to regard the Boy Scout movement, when it first started, pretty much as most people size it up to-day. The feeling was one of

lingering death of so many of those ephemeral "movements" with which we are all familiar.

The Scout principles were good, but in the background there was always the idea that war and fighting—fighting other people—are inevitable and often praiseworthy.

But one morning there came out in the London papers an account of a thirteen-year-old boy who had gone into a burning house and carried out a baby. The little chap took a risk before which men of mighty physique and reputed courage quailed and retreated. It was one of the bravest things we ever read, and a lump rose in the throat as we read on to where the father of the child sought to reward the boy, who modestly declined. "No," said the little hero, "it is my job, I'm a World Scout."

That incident inflamed our interest in this "boy's game." We had never heard of that kind of thing being part of a Scout's "job." We noticed, too, that the small hero called himself a world scout, and we wanted to know what was meant by a "World" Scout.

We found out that there were two kinds of Scouts, the "Boy" Scouts and the "World" Scouts, the points of difference between which are broadly these:

The "Boy" Scout is taught to believe in the existence of a large class of beings called foreigners, and that it is normal, right and sometimes very glorious and interesting to oppose these beings occasionally in the institution called warfare.

The "World" Scout, on the other hand, is in these respects not trained at all. He is simply allowed and encouraged to keep



Jewish Maidens in Bethlehem City.

indifference, or when forced to give an opinion it was that it was largely a sort of kindergarten for militarism, in some sense to be highly commended, in other respects to be condemned or left to die the

the natural, true, clear vision of human beings that he was born with. He is permitted to grow up in the plain natural



French-Canadian, Montenegrin and Swede --
"Who's the difference?"

truth that there are no foreigners, and that warfare—modern warfare—is neither glorious nor interesting, but on the contrary, very sordid and stupid.

Now let us leave Scouting for the moment and take a little gossiping tour around these two ideas, and see whether the World Scouts are building on a sound foundation.

We have always heard of foreigners. For most of us the world is divided into two classes—foreigners and folks. But did you ever ask yourself the question: What is a foreigner? Wherein do foreigners really and vitally differ from folks?

When the news of the Volturno disaster reached us the other day, the papers said the passengers for the greater part were "foreigners," but that circumstance made no difference to the gallant fellows who manoeuvred around the burning vessel and who took their lives in their hands at the call of "Boats out!" in that pandemonium of water.

When they got within arms' length of the panic-stricken women and children, the last thought in their minds was what language they spoke, if they spoke any language at all. It was all the same to those brave fellows. Enough that they were of the same flesh and blood with the same human needs and aspirations they knew and shared in common.

When they were safely on board the rescuing vessels, we'll stake our last dollar on the fact that had the entire Royal Family of England or the Imperial House of Hanover been the rescued party, they could not have been the recipients of greater tenderness, of more lavish, whole-hearted human solicitation than came from these rough, weather-beaten sea dogs of the Atlantic.

In argument, at work or in battling to safeguard the human freight and property committed to their care—hard as nails,

cold and indifferent as rock crystal; when it comes to helping a fellow creature in any kind of difficulty or disaster, the hearts of those rugged seamen become wondrously soft; their hands take on the matchless tenderness of a woman's touch, and they know nothing but the humane instinct of the moment.

The question has still more forcibly intruded itself upon us as we have watched the incoming crowd of strangers at the great railway depot. We have spoken to numbers of them when we could understand each other by language or by signs, and as often as we tried to discover that subtle distinction between foreigners and folks, as often did we give it up because we found always that these so-called foreigners were so much like folk there was really no difference.

Here is a little group barricaded behind its pile of household and personal belongings: presumably a father, mother and four little ones, from the suburbs or slums of Odessa on the Black Sea.

Nearby are other groups. The young lady fresh from the afternoon bridge party

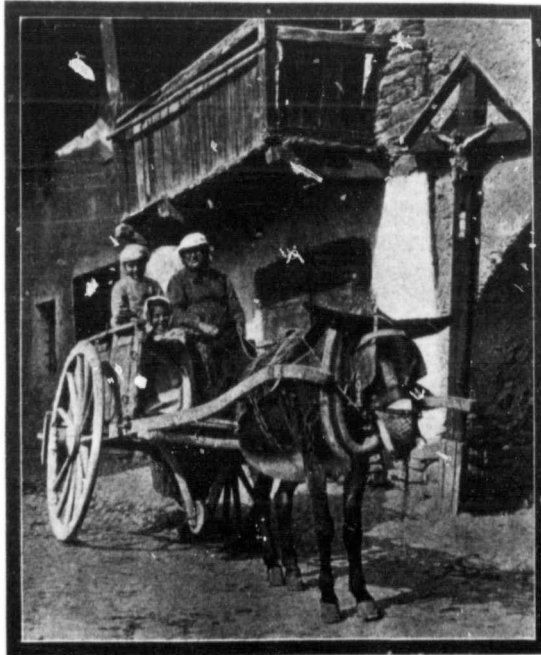
color" there was a certain picturesque variety represented in these separate groups of people, but as to the real line of cleavage that broke them up arbitrarily and for ever into "foreigners" and "folks," no human vision could determine.

We go to the scientific books and to the men who travel, but find them the worst people of all to go to because they answer all kinds of questions except the one we want answered. We learn all about clothes and languages and social customs and so forth, but never a word do we find to tell what a foreigner is or what there is in his nature that makes him different from "us."

We have watched the "foreign" school children playing around their prairie school building gibbering in Ruthenian, in Swedish, Italian or something worse, and the ubiquitous family pup from some foreign household was also present. We try to make friends with him in wholesome English and he moves his tail faintly, but when we try him with all we have got in seafaring Scandinavian, we become fast friends at once. He seemed to be just like any ordinary butcher's tyke, and for his part did not appear to trouble himself about our foreign extraction. It was the same with the bairns. If we tickled one and another under the chin or offered to take a hand in their sports, they were as friendly and full of trust as children could be. It was simply impossible for us to differentiate between them and any other children we had ever met at home or abroad, except by language, which is a very superficial matter.

Now, supposing the United States of America or Germany got involved in a dispute with the British Empire, we would be expected, it might be, to go and help to shoot a number of people whom we have found to be precisely like ourselves and our neighbors, who have been very kind and good to us without exception.

One does not court such a possibility, of course, but so long as we believe there are foreigners, we would, perhaps, feel no compunction in shooting them. But when one finds that the people he supposed were foreigners are really not foreigners at all but folk, one looks at it differently. We have gone through all this



"FOREIGNERS"
Italian Peasants on the road to Market.

at that fashionable city home has come down to see her friends off by the Imperial Limited. Another is the wedding party of the young clean-bred Canadian engineer and his "girl of the Golden West," with not a speck on their horizon but the circumstance and jollity of the honeymoon and the inevitable baptism of confetti.

In respect of "local



Foreigners and Folks
English, Ruthenian and Scandinavian children in one of Manitoba's Schools.

to show that when we get done explaining foreigners, we find that we have gone only in a big circle back to the attitude of mind we were born with. A child does not know the difference between a foreigner and anybody else. He does not know it because there is no difference. The person or society that tries to teach him that there is a difference does a great wrong against nature, a wrong that it may take him a lifetime to right, if, indeed, he ever rights it.

The World Scout is allowed to go on looking at people as they really are, and to take them as he finds them, which is the right way to take them; not as he thinks they must be or ought to be. A boy will keep that point of view easily, if he is permitted, because it is natural to him. This explains part of the great success of the World Scouts. The World Scout, too, is permanently enlisted for peace, not by having peace preached to him, for that could not interest him a moment. But as he is allowed to see the plain simple truth about human beings, so he is allowed to see the plain truth about war. As he learns that society tries to deceive him about the difference between foreigners and folks, so he finds that society puts up a shocking deception on him about war.

The World Scout is allowed to see modern warfare as it really is. Not a fight against foreigners and enemies, because there are no foreigners, and those we call foreigners are not enemies, but quite the opposite. Not an adventure in chivalry, because there is no more real adventure or glory of chivalry in modern war than there is in going out into the backyard and shooting the cow.

Now, being turned off from following a false idea of chivalry, the Scout learns indirectly how to get at the true—to find something good that needs doing and do it. Perhaps, it is only some old woman that needs to be piloted over a crowded crossing—a cat or a dog to be rescued from cruelty; or it may be to fish a drowning person out of the river. The case of the child rescued from the fire is in point. That Scout was looking all the time for anything in his line. The opportunity came—a very serious one—and he was on the job.

The everlasting love of ad-

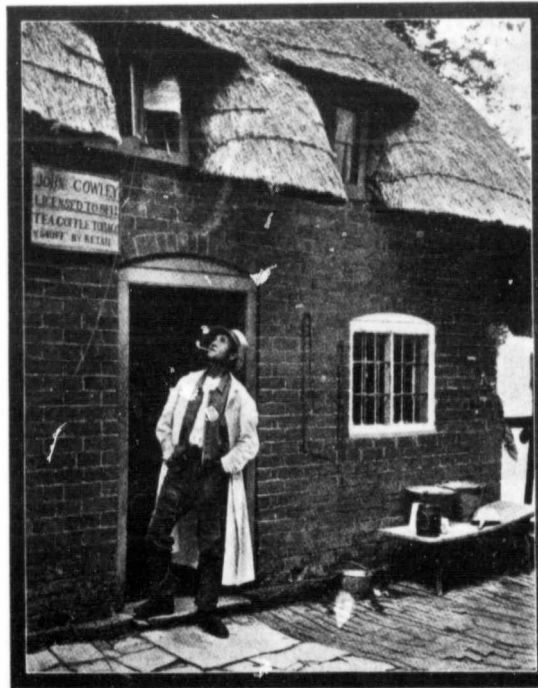
venture, the fun of never knowing what is going to turn up—that is what holds the Scouts to their work. Anyone who realizes what a hunting, trailing, yes, in a good sense, gambling creature a boy is by nature, can see at once how efficient the motive is. All the strongest factors of boy-life come into play—the “gang instinct,” emulation, imitation, competition—all work powerfully together for good, if the good is once seen to be (as again, it really is) an adventure.

But the World Scout soon finds out that if he wants to be efficient in the game of chivalry, he must train for it. A hard body, a quick and active mind and a tender heart—he can't do business without them. And he will train—because he has an incentive, and an immediate incentive. Not the prospect of distinguishing himself in some remotely possible war with Germany ten years hence—his chance to distinguish himself may come to-morrow. A runaway horse might break loose at four this afternoon, or a child fall in the river at sundown. So he digs in and trains with

not heard, to ask no questions, to be bottled up and prejudiced in every direction.”
“The World Scout will no longer have



A Husky Young Belgian—but who could tell it?



“FOLKS”
“They're goin' to raise our wages, land!”



Foreigners who are fast becoming folks.
Doukhobors at Waterloo, Columbia River, B.C.

might and main. Not every one who plunges into print can express himself so effectively as Sir Francis Vane. Here are a few examples of his regular contribution to the columns of the “Scout.” Speaking of the future boy, he says:

“The young of all classes have been treated as babies or as potential criminals, to be seen and

his mind compressed by bandages, much as the Chinese have their feet; he will break many bounds, God helping him, and as a young revolutionary, will make a newer and better world.”

And this is the way he outlines the object of the movement: “We, who are World Scouts, are out for service and unity. I ask you to think what little unity there has been in the past. Every silly ass has talked of brotherhood, and done nothing for it. Churches, Freemasons, political parties, have preached fraternity until the very name of the thing has become sloppy. Why is this? Because behind it there was no reality. It was a brotherhood of dogma, of the dinner table, of the pocket—always of the pocket. We, who are World Scouts, whether we are British Scouts, Italian Scouts, French or German, commence our work by first accepting the brotherhood of all. We commence it by the brotherhood of the young and the old, by preaching that only by the close intercourse of the young with the old can the young become wise and the old become enthusiastic and young in spirit.”

“The first barrier to be broken down is the barrier between youth and age.”

Let the boys keep the natural world outlook that they were born with. Let them go on believing that Italian and Russian boys are not enemies but friends; not foreigners but folk—because it is so. That “patriotic” separatist view is simply not straight—even if our public schools do implicitly teach it by their “so-called patriotic” exercises. It is based on an enormous misunderstanding of fact. There are no foreigners and no natural enemies.

Let them cultivate a chivalry that knows its real dragons, and fights them. Let them find the rich mine of adventure that lies in relieving the oppressed, defence of the suffering, protection of the weak. Of treating every woman as he would have

A GREATER MANITOBA By HOPKINS MOORHOUSE



Eastern Channel, Whitehead Falls, Nelson River.
"We have enough power up there to turn every wheel in Manitoba."—Dr. Orok, M.P.P.

WHEN announcement was made last year that the boundaries of Manitoba had been extended to Hudson Bay the average Western Canadian reader took a sip from his cup, glanced again at the headlines and went on with his breakfast. The news, heralded long by political campaign, was not so very startling. To many it meant merely that Premier Borden had kept his word and that Premier Roblin had won a long hard fight for Manitoba's rights in a very complete manner. Those who had a map handy discovered that instead of looking like a "postage-stamp" Manitoba would now more resemble a coffee pot with the Hudson Bay spilling from the spout. Most people were glad to see the little old province that had done the pioneering get a place on the map that looked more like a square deal; the proper place for a "postage stamp" was on a decent-sized envelope and Manitoba was as much entitled to travel as first-class mail as any province in Canada! Certainly.

But what was in the envelope? Nobody seemed to know very much about that. A pretty stretch of country all right—a country of Christmas trees! Might be some minerals up there if it wasn't all swamp. The Hudson Bay Company had some trading posts here and there, so there were probably some fur-bearing animals all right. Maybe some day when the Hudson Bay Railway was built—!

And even yet very few Westerners realize the wonderful part that "New Manitoba" is to play in the destiny of Western Canada. The stage is being rapidly set and when presently the curtain rises on a new and vigorous drama of Western Canadian development,

the action of the piece will be swift; when the Hudson Bay Railway turns the key the door will be thrown open to a flood of new activities which will record history with a fountain pen. It



Built with an eye to big developments.
H.B. Railway Bridge over Saskatchewan River, Le Pas, Man.

will be a pen with a solid gold nib and a diamond point; for everything indicates the making of fortunes.

Mere figures do not tell a story to minds untrained to grasp their significance. That is why statistics make such dry reading for most of us. For instance I might tell you that New Manitoba's area is about 180,000 square miles. It is a figure which rolls glibly off the tongue on its ciphers; in cold type it tucks into a very small space indeed. But to equal it in area you will have to make a patchwork quilt out of eight European countries—England, Ireland, Scotland, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Greece and Portugal; if you prefer American material, sew together ten states—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Vermont, Virginia and New York. Do you know how many

people live in New York alone?

Or I'll tell you another way we can get at it. Let's dig off a chunk of New Manitoba—a mere 40,000 square miles, to be exact—and throw this chunk into the sea; what we have left will equal the area of Finland say, lying in almost the same latitude. Now Finland supports a population of three million people or thereabout and exports annually merchandise to the value of fifty million dollars.

So you see that when Manitoba's area was increased overnight from 73,732 square miles to 255,732 square miles it left quite a bit of room for things to happen. It gives Manitoba an approximate land area of 147,152,880 acres as well as vast water spaces which are an important factor in Manitoba's climatic advantages as an agricultural province. This

followed by the establishment of fast liners from Hudson Bay ports to Europe, it is said, as well as the trading vessels which will ply along the Atlantic sea-coast and to the British West Indies. There are rumors also of railway extensions northward by certain American railroads and it seems safe to predict that the next twenty years will see a great volume of world-wide commerce sweeping throughout the length and breadth of Manitoba and Western Canada generally.

What kind of a country, then, is this New Manitoba? Does it consist of farming land, dense forest, barren rock ridges, swamp and muskeg or ice and snow? You can't ring up Central this time and get the information! You can't go out and buy a book on the subject. You can't take a canoe and go up and ask the Indians. You won't be able to get much of it from Ottawa until the Government explorers have poulticed their mosquito bites! Many parties have gone North on various missions and it has remained for the newspapers to record odd bits of advance information from time to time. It is the purpose of this article to assemble from many different sources, facts available at this writing, to verify and expurgate, and present, as truthfully as may be, a description of New Manitoba and her resources.

To begin with, the nature of the country varies greatly. The surface is undulating to nearly level. Away from the line of the Hudson Bay Railway there are areas of rough rolling granite. North of Lake Winnipeg an immense clay belt, about ten thousand square miles in area, sweeps



New Manitoba's Limestone
In great abundance and of finest quality for manufacture of Portland Cement.

harbors on Hudson Bay. The driving of the last spike in the Hudson Bay railway will be fol-

lowed across the province. This belt consists almost uniformly of a very tenacious boulder clay,

nearly free of boulders and averaging between four and twelve feet in depth; quite deep enough for cultivation, therefore. There are many fine areas of land, easy to drain, with excellent deep agricultural soil. A great stretch of level country extends northward, sloping toward the sea at the rate of about two feet in a mile. There are evidences of promising mineral country and an unlimited supply of spruce, poplar, Jack pine, tamarack and pulpwood.

Climate and soil conditions are the two basic factors which determine farming value. As far north as Split Lake the flora is almost identical with that of similar sites in the Riding Mountains, 400 miles to the southwest. A low absolute elevation of only 500 to 700 feet and the long days of sunlight help the vegetation of this northern clay belt. The extent of the water areas also has a tendency to prevent late spring and early fall frosts. At Cross Lake it is a matter of record that no damaging frosts occur between June 8th and September 11th, an interval of ninety-three days. Sixty-day oats or barley in Ontario will mature in this region in forty-five or fifty days and this is a general rule which applies also to fruits, roots and vegetables. It would seem, therefore, that there will be no difficulty from a climatic standpoint in growing all the hardier products of the temperate zone.

The size and quality of wild fruits is first-class. Luscious raspberries, gooseberries, black and red currants, blueberries, saskatoons and late strawberries, are ripe the last week of July. The bushes are loaded down with fruit which is as large and juicy as many tame varieties in Ontario.

Vegetables grow to perfection anywhere between Cross Lake and Nelson House. One Government survey party ate potatoes weighing a pound and a half each, dug on the last day of August,

The average temperature of the growing season is about sixty degrees Fahrenheit.

In regard to soil conditions, drainage is the great necessity everywhere. The heavy stiff boulder clay must be opened up to the action of the air. The use of a sub-soil plow will probably obviate the necessity for under-drainage over many large areas. The soil is said to be exactly the same as that of New Ontario, which yields large returns under right treatment.

As already stated, only draining is needed to convert many large tracts into fine farms. Less than 100 miles north of Le Pas and within twenty miles of the Hudson Bay railway there is a tract of land, estimated to be 6,400,000 acre sin extent, fit for agriculture; that would be enough to give 20,000 farmers 320 acres each.

It is a well known fact that the farther north wheat can be grown the higher is its quality for milling purposes. At the scattered Hudson Bay Company posts in New Manitoba the factors and others living in the little settlements have cultivated plots in the

among the world's finest in size, succulence and flavor. Owing to the length of the days in the summer, the growth is very rapid. At some of the Hudson Bay Company posts, as far north as 56 degrees, wheat has been successfully grown and ripened without a touch of frost, and in some cases

"We have power enough up there, if utilized, to turn every wheel in this province from the farmers' grind-stones to the street car systems and manufacturing plants of our great cities. I will go a step farther and say that we can have our homes heated by electricity, carried to us from the

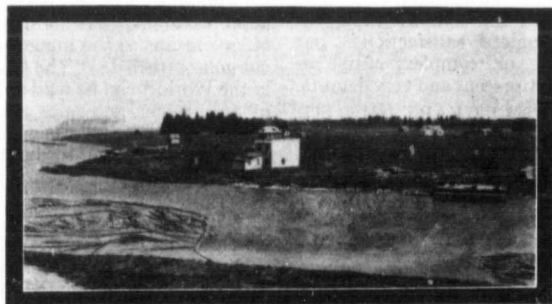


An Industrial Backwater on one of New Manitoba's big rivers. Note the saw-mill and its big raft of "feed."

this has been done seven years in succession. It would seem, therefore, that New Manitoba is not too far north for wheat.

Proper drainage is what is chiefly lacking, as the country now stands in its primitive state,

cataracts of the Nelson River. This power means a great deal to us. With our lumbering, mining and pulpwood possibilities and six million available horse-power we can be the greatest manufacturing province of the Dominion of Canada. With our products of mine and forest and field and factory, hundreds of miles nearer to the British market than those of any other province (the Maritime Provinces alone excepted) all we need to pull to the front and stay there is a continuance of the energy displayed by our public and our public men. Our own natural resources will do the rest."



Another big serpentine raft of quality timber. Note the landing wharf and fine level area of the country.

The versatility of Manitoba's resources is indeed amazing. The outside world has heard of her vast area of rich, black soil that stretches out of sight against the prairie skyline and produces the justly famous wheat, "Manitoba No. 1 Hard." This wheat has given Manitoba an international reputation and furnished the world with a market standard; but it does not by any means represent the province's full bid for notice. You cannot tie Manitoba's future greatness inside a grain-sack. There are the minerals to be reckoned with for one thing.

to open up vast tracts of suitable agricultural land. With an abundance of wood, excellent water and rich wild hay and pasturage, live stock raising will surely prove a tremendous success. That mixed farming will prove a profitable undertaking when marketing facilities are complete would therefore appear to be a foregone conclusion.

An outstanding feature of New Manitoba's possibilities is water power. The report of the Conservation Commission at Ottawa estimates the available horse-power of Canada's rivers at 16-, 640,000 and one-third of this total (over 5,500,000) is credited to New Manitoba. The value of this north country's rivers to the Province of Manitoba is almost beyond computation at this time. Speaking in this connection on the floor of the local House Dr. Orok, M.P.P., for Le Pas may be quoted as follows:

Exactly. Minerals in paying quantities exist on both sides of the Hudson Bay railway and in close proximity to it. A rush for precious metals, similar to that which took place in the Porcupine district of Northern Ontario is quite a possibility when New Manitoba is opened up. Ore samples have already been brought in from within 180 miles of Le Pas, assaying very close to \$11 per ton of copper and gold and \$10 per ton of nickel. Gold proving out \$5 to \$6 per ton has

Continued on page 10



Rivertown, Man., presents a typical North Country scene, both in nature of its activities and appearance of surrounding country.

and when they left on September 10th, the corn and tomatoes were still untouched by frost.

rich soil properties that lend themselves to practical farming while the vegetables grown are

belt
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lay,

THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER

CANADA'S LEADING AGRICULTURAL MAGAZINE

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D E C.

"The Greatest Thing in the World"

1913

OUR GUARANTEE

No advertisement is allowed in our columns until we are satisfied that the advertiser is absolutely reliable and that any subscriber can safely do business with him. If any subscriber is defrauded E. H. Heath Co., Ltd., will make good the loss resulting therefrom, if the event takes place within 30 days of date advertisement appeared, and complaint be made to us in writing with proofs, not later than ten days after its occurring, and provided, also, the subscriber in writing to the advertiser, stated that his advertisement was seen in "THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER." Be careful when writing an advertiser to say that you saw the advertisement in "THE CANADIAN THRESHERMAN AND FARMER."

BY INSTINCT OR REASON or by some resistless force that is neither instinct nor reason, every living creature from the moment it enters life is moved by one impulse: to make itself comfortable, to find a way or make one to that point of experience in which it realises complete satisfaction. From the very lowest in the scale of brute instinct to the very noblest we know of in human intelligence, there is in everything that possesses the principle of life a very definite idea of the *summum bonum* (the supreme good). It may be a very coarse and elementary or it may be a very refined and complex thing this idea of "complete satisfaction," but whether simple or complex, coarse or refined, it is omnipresent and very definite.

MAN'S GREAT HEART-HUNGER is never satisfied. Whether the objective is that of a lofty purpose, or takes the shape of a mean and sordid ambition, it is the fact that the heart's desire is never quenched. If the moving principle is

that of the most single-minded philanthropy that ever entered into social life, the more the real philanthropist gathers in to his heart, the more is his desire inflamed; he weeps, not like Alexander "for more worlds to conquer," but because his own limitations cannot take in more of the good that is in his own little world. Still more insatiable is the hunger that is ruled and fed by the unbridled passions.

EVERY AGE MAKES ITS OWN restatement of the eternal verities. As a recent art critic has put it: "the old religious painters sought to glorify their sacred personages by painting them superbly dressed in rich interiors. The artist of our day, however, brings to his work an unflinching realism. The element of the miraculous or abnormal is being entirely suppressed. In the modern representations of the Christ life, the Master enters the humble home of the peasant in the spirit of His promise—"Behold, I stand at the door and knock. If any man hear My voice and open the door, I will come to him and will sup with him and he with Me." Kind, simple hearts everywhere, bid him welcome, and in the setting of the ordinary commonplace details of a poor man's home, He shares the simple fare of these humble folks who know Him at once for their Friend, and the whole atmosphere is charged with *love*.

OUR GENERATION, probably no generation has given a finer and simpler statement of the supreme good in human life than was given by the late Professor Henry Drummond in that wonderful thesis which all the world knows by the name which stands at the head of these columns: "The Greatest Thing in the World." To characterise or give an "exposition" of this remarkable pamphlet would be as ridiculous as to seek to decorate the lily, or paint the rose a

more brilliant hue. We read it when it was issued many years ago; we have read it scores of times since then, and we found that it had lost none of its freshness when we read it half-an-hour ago before proceeding to write this little Christmas note.

OUR CHRISTMAS MESSAGE is the assurance that readers of "The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer" cannot more effectively get into tune with the Christmas spirit than by reading this little brochure. If it is not within reach, let them write to this office and we will see that if the desire is there to appropriate all that Drummond's labor of love means to the hungry soul, it shall not go unsatisfied. "The Greatest Thing in the World," can be read in half-an-hour by any person, and once read—well, the outlook for the reader is of such a nature that it may prove to be the greatest and most agreeable surprise of that reader's life.

ONE NEVER THINKS of orthodoxy or heterodoxy—of Calvinism or any other "ism," when reading it. It is a universal experience in human life, gathered up and presented by a master mind in the way that all master minds present the truth—in such a simple and unencumbered style that a child can grasp it, the most illiterate can follow it with the same appreciation of its mighty meaning and force that its author felt. It is the one interpretation of the "eternal verities" that every creature can assimilate and live by—the simple fact that God is Love and that the greatest thing in the world is *Love*.

WE HEAR A LOT ABOUT "SERVICE" in these days as if service were the golden key to all men's hearts, but service, one has recently said, is frequently but a trick. It is like offering apples to your friends. They eat your apples and *leave you out*, but love them and they will never cease to love and serve you, and your services will never carry the sting of suspicion. They will ring with the full tone of the real metal.

ON THE THRESHOLD OF CHRISTMAS, let us all "loosen up" for a fresh baptism of this wonderful solvent of all hardness, misapprehension, and the suspicion that eats into the vitals of society like a canker. It is the only reading of "reciprocity" that will appeal to the nations. It is the only thing in the world that *can* make men and women successful and happy. If the thousands of institutions which have been started and the millions of smart epigrams they have coined to embellish their "secrets of success" could all be boiled down together in one great cauldron, the last refined essence of their virtue might be easily accommodated in that little "alabaster box" and labelled in the heart blood of the Magdalen who offered it with the gentle name of *Love*.

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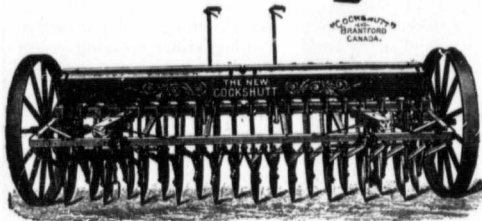
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Advertising rates furnished on application

Good Seed Isn't All—



Good seed and good soil are only the starting points in raising a good crop. You can't afford to waste your time and labor, or risk your entire crop with a drill unless it plants properly and accurately. For a bigger yield use a

Cockshutt Drill

**TESTED, TRIED and
FOUND CAPABLE—**

That's the reputation of

Cockshutt Engine Gang Plows

Single plows are drawn by pairs of strong, straight beams. Each plow working independent of the one next on either side. The plows are hinged directly to the strongly braced platform drawbar and are carried along at a low height. All plows are interchangeable. If for any reason you want to replace an inside plow, it is only necessary to draw out the pin and move the plow over from the left hand side.

The frame is built of heavy angle steel strongly braced with heavy angle bars, and plenty of corner and cross braces to withstand the strain. All parts are hot rivetted, resulting in a solid unit frame that will withstand any reasonable strain.

The steel frame wheels are placed well back so that in going over elevations or depressions the line of draft is affected but little. The front wheels castor allowing the plow to be turned in a very small space. Steel grease cups oil the dust-proof wheel bearings.

Each bottom has its own gauge wheel, placed directly in front of the share point to protect it from stones, and each has its own long, powerful operating lever. The long levers mean an easy and quick lift. The steel ratchets are fitted with adjustable stops for setting the levers.

The shares are made very heavy, so as to meet rough work. Stubble bottoms, rod or mouldboard breaker bottoms are interchangeable. Each bottom cuts a 14-inch furrow. Cockshutt Engine Gangs can be supplied in 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10-furrow sizes.

Cockshutt Plow Co., Ltd.

Branches: WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, SASKATOON
Distributing Points: Red Deer, Lethbridge, Edmonton,
Brandon, Portage la Prairie.

Proper depth, uniform seeding and an even stand of grain are assured with the use of a Cockshutt Drill. The Drill cannot sag. A heavy steel I beam extends the entire width, absolutely preventing any sagging. As a result the drills always cut an even depth, the seed is planted uniformly, and an even stand of grain is secured. The I beam supports the seed box and there is no binding on any of the working parts which would interfere with the regular operation of the feed cups.

*You can depend on this drill
sowing regularly and accurately
at all times.*

The spaces between the discs gradually widen towards the rear, which prevents clogging, consequently the discs will turn and cut even in wet soil. The furrows opened by the discs of the Cockshutt have wide bottoms, permitting the seed to scatter out so that large roots may grow and draw plant food from a large amount of soil. The discs are set staggered. This insures their passing over loose sod, or clods, which ordinarily would drag and interfere with the work of the discs. Dust-proof, self-oiling bearings are used on

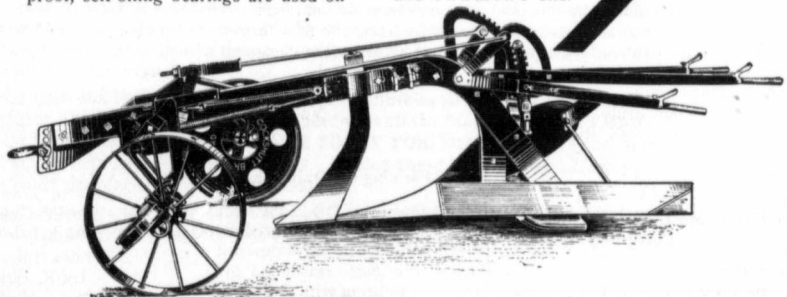
the discs. When the chambers are once filled with oil the drill can be run an entire season without re-oiling.

The frame is made of heavy angle steel, securely braced and hot rivetted, because the chain is put under the seed box where dirt and dust from the wheels cannot be thrown on it when the drill is in motion. The chain drive is

**SIMPLE, DURABLE AND
RELIABLE.**

The frame is made of heavy angle steel, securely braced and hot rivetted, there are no bolts to work loose and cause trouble. The Cockshutt Drill has the most rigid and substantial frame ever put on a drill. The wheels are substantial in size. They have extra long hubs and just the proper "dish" to prevent earth being thrown on the grain box when the drill is in action. Scrapers can be attached for use in wet or sticky land.

There are many more reasons why the Cockshutt Drill is the most satisfactory; make it a point to call on our Agent in your locality and examine one.



*Ask our Agent about the
Cockshutt Engine Scrub
Breaker - Illustrated above*

Traction Plowing as Told by the Men Who Do It

All Right if Enough Land

Dear Sirs:

I received your letter on the 17th inst. asking for information on traction cultivation, and will answer your questions as well as possible.

1. The engine I have is a double cylinder 25-45 Rumely.

2. It uses from 40 to 50 gallons of kerosene when operating a 34-inch Rumely separator and when pulling eight 14-inch P & O plows uses from 50 to 60 gallons per day.

4. The engine uses about 15 or 20 gallons of water per day with kerosene.

5. When plowing it requires two men to operate the outfit. One on the engine and one to operate plows.

outfit, as I am running alone, when the plowman does the hauling. A light team of horses is all we use.

In sowing flax on spring breaking, we use two disc harrows and the drill is hitched to six-bottomed plow.

The average cost of the plowing (breaking) done last year, at from 4 inches to 6 inches deep was \$1.35 per acre, or about \$24 per day.

Sixty acres can be disced and drilled in one day at the same cost, also 60 acres disced twice, using six discs.

I do not think that an engine injures the land by packing it too much.

I used an eight-bottom Cock-

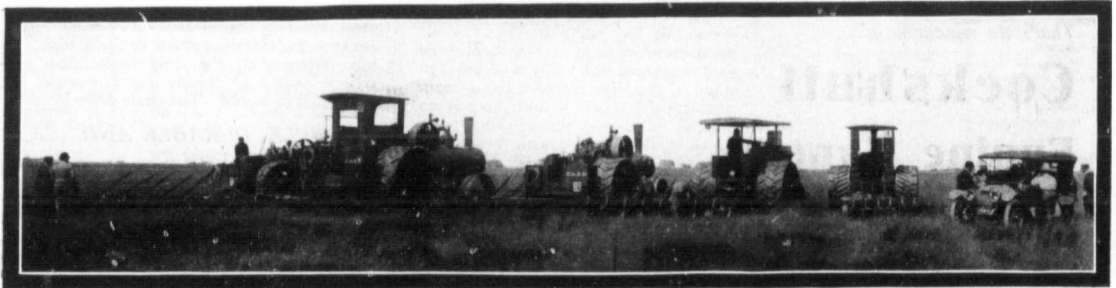
acres a day, or fourteen hours work. During the past summer, we used about 80 gallons of kerosene per day, or four gallons per acre, and 40 gallons of water.

In cultivating the sod, I use 30 feet of double disc with heavy loaded float behind, so that in one stroke, we double disc and float, which leaves the land in good shape, being fully equal to four strokes of a horse drawn disc, as we are able to put heavy pressure on the discs and load the float, so that all sods are crushed. Discing and floating take about 1 gallon of kerosene per acre. One man operates the outfit without assistance, other than perhaps a man and team one day in the week for hauling oil and water to the field.

I worked my engine for two seasons threshing, and one summer plowing, either breaking or stubble plowing, and my repair bill amounted to about \$20.

The engine handles a 30 x 48 Rumely separator with ease, and keeps six ricks going. My two boys run the outfit during threshing season. We used about 35 gallons of coal oil, and about the same amount of water. The cost of the coal oil for one day being \$7.00. We used no water for cooling as it is an oil-cooled engine.

Early in the spring, we plowed 136 acres for seeding at a cost of about 50c to the acre. I have a six bottom John Deere engine gang. During July we broke 128 acres in seven days, on a mile



The Big Line-up for a Gigantic Job.

6. We have never done any seeding or discing with the engine, but for plowing it costs us approximately 60c per acre.

7. I have not done any seeding, discing or harrowing as I think it packs the soil too much and is detrimental to the land. Traction cultivation is all right for anyone who has enough land, which is in the right shape and weather conditions are favorable. It was too wet in this district last spring for much engine work.

Yours truly,
Freeman Rice,
Binscarth, Man.



Horses Most, Kerosene Least Costly

Gentlemen:

In answer to your letter I can say that I am using a 45-60 H.P. Hart-Parr engine, burning about 5½ gallons of low grade kerosene per hour with full load.

The engine pulls seven 14-inch bottoms five inches deep in breaking.

If the hauling of kerosene is not too far, two men can run this

shutt plow for four months last year, the repair bill being 85c. The engine was used for eight months, and the repair bill for it was \$14.10.

In threshing I used a 32-60 Avery separator, averaging 2,000 bushels per day.

I have done farm work with oxen, horses, steam and kerosene, the horses being the most expensive, and kerosene the cheapest.

Yours truly,
Syvert Dahl,
Vallejo, Alta.



Power Farming the Only Solution

Dear Sirs:

I am the owner of a Hart-Parr 60 H.P. oil burner, having used it during the past season on my farm, and to begin with, I wish to say that I believe that power farming is the only solution of the investor in farming industry.

I have not as yet done any stubble plowing with my engine, all plowing that I have done was breaking heavy sod.

When breaking, we pull six 14-inch bottoms, averaging about 20

We also use the engine for pulling binders, and find it in every way satisfactory. I am not able to tell accurately the cost per acre, but would place it at about 20c for fuel oil.

I do not think the tractor detrimental to the plowed land, but would advise the use of the extension rims, as more of the land would be packed in this way, and none of it too much.

I have not used the tractor for drilling as yet, but will do so this season, as many of my neighbors are doing so successfully.

In closing I will say that I think the heavy tractor is in every way a success in power farming, both from the standpoint of efficiency and economy.

Yours truly,
Ira R. Elliott,
Harwell, Sask.



Cost of 50c an Acre

Gentlemen:

As to traction cultivation, as far as I have experienced, I may say that it is a success.

I own a 15-30 Rumely OilPull.

stretch, averaging 16 acres a day. In breaking, we had four breakers on, taking three gallons to the acre, which amounts to 60c.

As to seeding, discing, and harrowing, I have had no experience.

For house moving, it cannot be beaten, as it is a slow, steady pull.

I think I can do any kind of work on the farm at all as soon as I have the extensions put on. I consider my engine to be simple, durable, and steady running machine.

Yours truly,
Johann H. Peters,
Langham, Sask.



The Tractor a Success

Referring to your inquiry as to whether farming with a tractor is a success, I would say that it certainly is a success, but it depends entirely upon the kind of tractor you use, also the kind of help employed.

I am not a farmer. I bought my ranch as an investment.

I am using what is termed a 30-60 h.p. Rumely OilPull engine, which pulls eight 14-inch bottoms



A Merry Christmas and A Happy and Prosperous New Year To Our Many Patrons and Friends

All of whom have helped to make the year now nearing a close the largest and most successful in our history.

We are grateful for this liberal patronage and for the many courtesies accorded us during 1913. We appreciate your loyal support and the confidence placed in us and our machinery, but back of this enormous patronage, this loyal support and this confidence there must be Merit, for no business could continue to prosper for 50 years except by strict adherence to the building of machinery of a superior quality, honest service and a fair and square deal to all.

The AULTMAN-TAYLOR "STARVED ROOSTER" LINE OF MACHINERY FOR 1914, as in the past, sets a new high standard of efficiency in threshing and farm power machinery. All AULTMAN-TAYLOR Machinery for 1914 will be equipped with the very latest practical improvements for increasing your earnings and reducing your operating expenses. Every added improvement has undergone the most rigorous tests and has proven in actual service to be worthy of being embodied in the construction of our machinery. It has always been our policy to do our experimenting at our own expense, not at the expense of the customer.

It will pay every Thresherman and every Farm Power User who is thinking of buying a Gas Tractor, Steam Traction Engine, Separator, Clover Huller or Bean Thresher to get all the facts about AULTMAN-TAYLOR Machinery before he buys. SEND US YOUR NAME TODAY FOR 1914 CATALOG and you will be supplied just as soon as the first lot comes off the press. During these long Winter nights you can make comparisons. We court comparison and investigation.

Don't forget to get your name in early for 1914 CATALOG. It contains just the information you're looking for. It's brimful of pointers—pointers that mean dollars saved in years to come. DROP A POSTAL TODAY.

The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co.

Lock Box No. 64. MANSFIELD, OHIO

BRANCHES: Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.; Calgary, Alta.; Regina, Sask., Canada

in breaking, and ten 14-inch stubble bottoms in back setting, and could pull much more.

The first year, I started in the spring by putting in 400 acres of flax, and broke and double disced, harrowed and dragged 550 acres more, preparing this land for crop the second year. Having green men as engineers, which I understood would be satisfactory from the salesman of the company, I suffered many bitter experiences. But the second year, my men were more thoroughly experienced, and must say that I had phenomenal success. I worked down the 950 acres ready for seed that spring, and I purchased another section, started plowing on the 14th day of June, and finished on the 21st day of July. I threshed about 18,000 bushels of grain with my engine, and with the aid of a second-hand tractor while threshing, I plowed about 560 acres, and double disced and harrowed 360 acres of that. Therefore I have 1,200 acres practically ready for crop next year.

Farming with a tractor is an absolute success, if you buy a machine that has been in the field at least two or three years. You must employ a competent engineer, who has had at least one year's thorough experience, who understands his own repairing, understands the lay of the land, and the possibilities of the engine under weather conditions. Many farmers make the mistake of trying to prepare a large acreage of ground in the spring for a crop the same year. This, I consider, poor judgment. While many springs, you may be able to plow 200 acres before seeding time, many figure on getting in 800 and 1,000 acres, and are often disappointed because weather conditions will not permit the work, regardless of the efficiency of the tractor. The best way is to work your land up in the summer or fall for your crop next year, owing to the shortness of the season in the spring.

I have always done all my seeding and cutting with horses, because if you have four binders on an engine, and one is out of commission, all four are out of commission at the same time. Of course, there is an argument that you can drop one binder out, repair it, and pick it up on the next round, but this is unsatisfactory. The same applies to the seeders.

The first two years, I had eight horses. This spring I am going to take up nine more, which will give me four 4-horse teams and one extra. This will give me enough horses to handle the seeding, cutting and threshing.

If a man has more than a section of land, I believe he should have a tractor, because he can do all of his summer fallowing, fall

plowing, and breaking with a tractor to far better advantage than with horses, and with less expense. I figure that we can break for about \$1.90 per acre.

I do not consider that tractors pack the ground in a detrimental way, as when plowing, the plows plow up to the tractor wheel imprints, and when discing and harrowing the machinery does likewise, and as everyone knows, the packing of the soil holds moisture, and therefore should really be a benefit. I noticed carefully while my crop was growing to see whether I could see strips where the tractor wheels had gone across the section. I was not able to see any difference. I do not know what result the tractor would have on a farm which had been worked for a number of years.

We use about eighty gallons of



A Fine Family Outfit.

kerosene for about twelve hour's work. We have run our tractor night and day many times, twenty-three hours without a single stop, and only then to put oil in the crank case, which is impossible while our engine is going, and to look over the engine in general. While running two shifts, I have each shift leave the engine in proper condition for the next shift.

We use about three-quarters of a barrel of water to mix with the kerosene about every twelve hours.

My brother who is a young fellow, twenty-five years of age, is in charge of my ranch, and he has devised a hitch, which is a 5-inch pipe, 24 feet long, with a wagon wheel on each end, and from that we pull 32 feet of double discing, and also three drags, which at one operation will drag down the sod, and really make a fair seed bed, but we always double disc cross wise, and put the harrow on behind the discs, instead of the drags, and the last section we worked up is nearly as good as a

piece of summer fallow, as we could not see any chunks much larger than your fist, which would be sod, of course, and will no doubt, disappear after the winter weather.

I consider that I am about \$35,000 to \$40,000 to the good, that is net profit, considering the grain I have on hand, the increased value of my land, buildings, live stock, etc.

In conclusion I want to say that I consider this Rumely engine an absolute success, if in the hands of a competent man, which is necessary on the finest piece of machinery made. They absolutely have the power, the stamina, and wearing ability. I have 8-inch wheel extensions which are absolutely necessary, owing to wet soil, gumbo spots, etc., and am glad to say that my engine

800 bushels of wheat. For a ten hours run the gasoline used was 45 gallons, and five gallons of cylinder oil, and about half a gallon of machine oil for the whole outfit, running a 36-inch cylinder and 56 rear separator. I had a team to haul water and gasoline and four pitchers and a separator man. Whilst running the engine myself in stook threshing, I used 8 stook teams. I worked on the same engine as I now own in the summer of 1911. We were breaking, and we pulled eight 14-inch bottom plow with pulling these plows in the dry weather, we used from 50 to 60 gallons of gasoline a day, and about six gallons of cylinder oil, and about 5 barrels of water for cooling the engine. We had one man on the engine, and one on the plows, breaking about 20 acres a day on an average. The cost per acre for breaking is about \$1.25 to \$1.50, depending on the season, as it cost more in the dry season.

I have had no experience with seeding and discing, but I believe it could be done cheaper with an engine than with horses, if the ground is not too wet. I believe plowing with the engine will be the only power used in the West for plowing, and seeding in a few years. With regard to the difference in cost between operating a steam engine, and a gasoline for threshing, I do not think there is much difference, but I believe for plowing, that gasoline is the cheapest.

Hoping this is what you are in need of, I am,

Yours truly,
H. E. Stebbings,
Hillsley, Sask.

✂

A Real Power Farmer

I take pleasure in sending my experience in the line of traction engineering for the sake of receiving your most valuable paper.

I have taken interest in the Thresherman for years and I always thought it a help to a party owning an outfit of any kind.

It is somewhat difficult to answer those questions right down to the point, as it differs in localities. For instance, the average cost of gasoline up here in Southern Alberta is about 30c per gallon, while all through North Dakota it can be got at about 16c.

We have a 30-60 Aultman & Taylor gas engine. It has run one season now, and never seemed to give us any trouble worth mentioning. We pull seven plows breaking 3½ inches deep, and double disc, all at the same time, and average about 25 acres every twenty-four hours. This makes a nice load for our engine, and not any too heavy. We always run

Continued on page 28

was running many days when others could not move.

My home and business is in Chicago. I make four trips a year to the ranch, and certainly have had remarkable success, which I consider altogether due to the tractor, and good management.

If there is any further information I can give you I would be glad to do it. I would also be glad to receive your paper, as the farmers in that district seem to think the Canadian Thresherman is the only farm journal. I am,

Yours truly,
J. O. Graig.

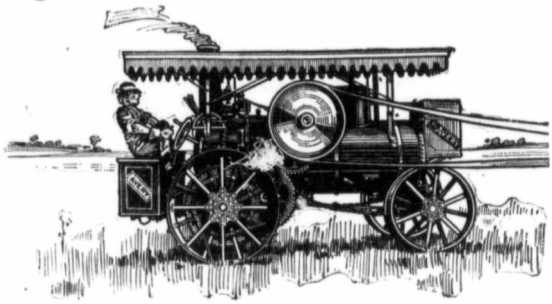
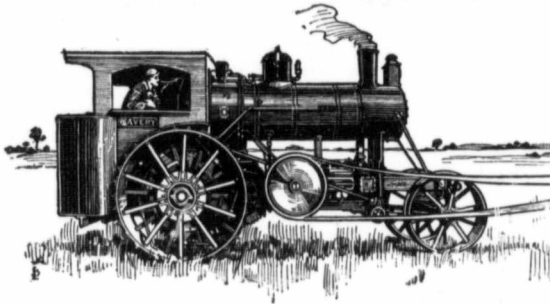
✂

Gas Engine the Cheapest

In reply to your letter to hand February 8th, re my experience with a traction outfit, I only threshed with it last fall, but I have had experience with both steam and gasoline engines. I have a 45 h.p. I H C Mogul engine, and I threshed 35 days last fall, the biggest day's work being 1900 bushels of oats, and

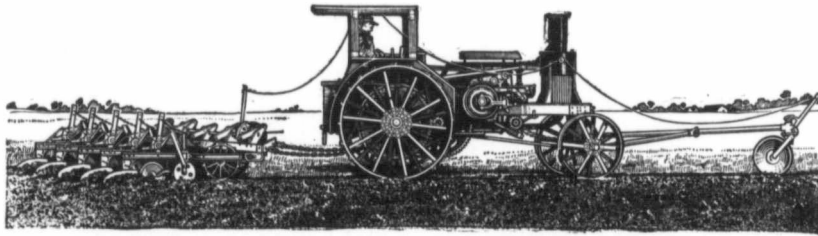
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New 1914 Catalogs Sent Free



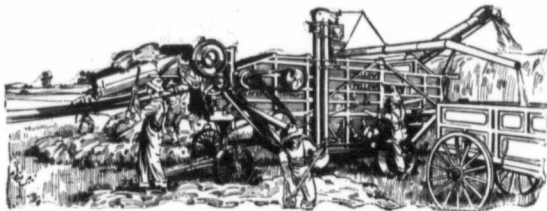
ARE YOU INTERESTED IN A STEAM ENGINE?

The Avery Company is able to offer you your choice of either of three styles—Double Cylinder Undermounted, Single Cylinder Return Flue or Single Cylinder Straight Flue. A style and size to suit your special work and your own preference.



ARE YOU CONSIDERING A GAS OR OIL TRACTOR OR ENGINE GANG?

The Avery Company builds the only "One-Man" Plow Outfit on the market in all sizes from 3 to 10 furrow. Avery Tractors are Light Weight and the Simplest Tractors built. Avery "Self-Lift" Plows save expense, hard work and time.



DO YOU NEED A SEPARATOR FOR 1914?

Here's the famous Grain Saving Avery "Yellow-Fellow" Separator. It has been proven to be the best grain saver by actual field tests threshing on canvas. It's a Job Taker and Money Maker because it saves and cleans the grain, threshes fast and runs steady with few breakdowns and small repair bills.

HAVE YOU MUCH HAULING TO DO?

Many Avery Country Trucks are being used successfully for hauling grain, stock, oil, flour, sand, gravel, crushed rock, tile, milk, cream, fruit, vegetables and other farm and manufactured products. They are Time and Money Savers.

The new 1914 Avery Catalogs are simply chock-full of pictures of the machines at work, the machines in all of their principal parts. The descriptions are boiled down and right to the point and make interesting reading. There are four Avery Catalogs—Steam Engine, Tractor and Plow, Separator, and Truck. Ask for the ones you want. They will be sent FREE. Use the coupon or write a letter or post card. Address:

EVERY COMPANY, 675 Iowa St., Peoria, Illinois

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Get an Avery Bull-Dog Watch Fob

It's a Dandy. Representation of the Famous Avery Bull Dog Trade-mark.

Send us the lists of names mentioned below, together with 10 cents in stamps or silver, and we will mail same at once.

These are the lists of names to send:

1. List of Threshermen in your neighborhood.
2. List of Plow Outfit Owners in your neighborhood.
3. List of those talking of buying an Engine, Separator or Plow this year (if you know of any).

Names, initials and addresses must be correctly given.

Avery Company, 675 Iowa St., Peoria, Ill.

Gentlemen—Please mail new 1914 catalogs as checked here:

- Steam Engine
- Separator
- Tractor and Plow
- Truck

What machinery are you thinking of buying in 1914?

.....

Name.....

Town.....Prov.....

COURSE IN GAS ENGINEERING

Conducted by

Professor W. J. Gilmore

Compression

A GAS engine must have in addition to good ignition, carburetion, and proper valve action, **good compression**. The object of compression is to cause a rapid powerful explosion and the greatest expression of the gases. As a result the piston is given the greatest impulse, so important to get the maximum

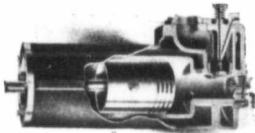


Fig. 1

power from an engine. By compression, the particles of fuel are brought closer together and the mixture becomes more easily combustible. A lack of compression causes slow burning of the charge, thus a weak impulse is the result.

Proper compression in an internal combustion engine is made possible by having:

1. **Clearance**—Clearance is the space between the head of the piston when it is at the head end of the cylinder and the cylinder head. The size of this compartment depends on the size of the cylinder and the amount the charge is to be compressed. Generally the charge is compressed from 60 deg. to 75 deg. per square inch. Too high compression will cause the charge to pre-ignite. Thus it is seen that this compression chamber must be of such a size as to compress the charge the maximum, yet not so much that pre-ignition will take place. The size of the compression chamber is determined however by the manufacturer and



Fig. 2

the operator has little influence over it.

2. **Piston Rings**—In the manufacture of gas engines, the piston is made to fit snugly the cylinder. The piston must of course be some smaller than the cylinder and is made to a working fit. Even with so perfect a ground fit, there would be some escape, past the piston were there not piston rings provided. Piston rings are made of cast iron and fit in grooves around the piston. Gen-

erally there are three or four in number and are placed near the head end of the piston. Piston rings to fulfill their intended use should spring out freely against the cylinder walls to prevent the escape of gas. These rings often stick in their grooves as a result of carbon deposits, and fail to spring out against the cylinder walls. In such a case it is necessary to take out the piston and clean the rings, freeing them of anything hindering them of working freely in the grooves. In time the rings become worn sufficiently to be replaced by new ones. If an engine has been used to any extent for one season, it is quite likely that new rings should be provided. Rings get broken or turned so the joints all come in line and compression may be lost past them. It is well to take out the piston each season and examine the cylinder, piston and

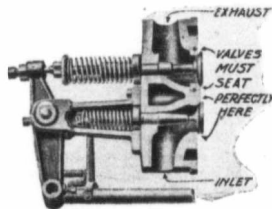


Fig. 3

piston rings. Kerosene may be used for cleaning the parts of deposits.

3. **Tight Fitting Valves**—Losses occur through the valves, especially the exhaust valves of gas engines. The valve warped or pitted with the intense heat as well as deposits on them or a binding valve stem, causes them not to seat perfectly tight and on the compression stroke there is a loss. Often the valve stem hinders the valve from seating, that is, there is not sufficient clearance between the valve stem and rock-arm, which opens the valve. See that the valves seat perfectly. An adjustment or grinding may be necessary.

4. **Smooth Cylinder Walls**—The cylinder sometimes becomes scored from the lack of oil or the wrist pin working loose and wearing one side. The wrist or piston pin should have attention to see that it is not wearing the side of the cylinder and precautions taken to prevent other scoring of the cylinder walls.

5. **Tight Gaskets**—Compression may be lost through a broken

gasket of an opening into the cylinder. This is quite common around the igniter block if there is make and break ignition. Losses at such places are not so serious, as the operators attention will be drawn to it at once and can be readily fixed. There may also be losses at the spark plug, but losses under this heading are minor compared with losses past the valves or piston rings. When putting in a new gasket it is always well to tighten the nuts a little after the engine warms up, but not so much as to strip the threads.

6. **Lubrication**—A film of oil between the piston and cylinder aids in holding compression. Graphite also assists, but care must be exercised in its use as too much will cause ignition troubles by fouling the spark plugs and forming glowing bodies which may cause pre-ignition. The flooding of a cylinder generally causes the film of oil to be washed away and compression is lost to some extent. This however, will be corrected when the engine has run for a time. Great care should be exercised in the quantity and quality of oil used in the cylinder. The cylinder of a gas engine is one part of a machine where too much oil is detrimental. Only a mineral oil should be used as an animal or vegetable oil will form deposits of carbon.

Fig. 1 shows a sectional view of a cylinder, piston, piston rings, valves, and the igniter block. To have good compression, the compression chamber must be of the right size and there must be no leaks past these parts. In other words the compression chamber should be as near perfectly tight as possible when a charge is being compressed.

Removing Piston Rings—A piston ring is very brittle and it requires springing to remove it. It is liable to break and if it is necessary to remove it, care should be taken. A ring should work freely in the grooves and they are fit to do so. In replacing it is just as well to place them back in the grooves from which they were taken. If a new ring is required it may be necessary to fit it, so will work freely. Three or four strips of narrow metal may be used for removing and replacing the rings, as is shown in Fig. 4. In removing, these may be worked under a ring until the ring rests on them. Then they

will slide over the grooves, with little danger of breaking them.

The degree of compression in a single cylinder engine can be determined by turning the flywheels and comparing the resistance met with, on the compression stroke as compared with that of one of the other strokes. When the compression is good it takes considerable effort to bring the



Fig. 4

piston on the compression stroke and after once the piston has passed dead center, a bound is noticed which sends the piston outward. If there is more than one cylinder, the pet cocks of all but one may be opened while testing one cylinder, and comparing the effort it takes to bring the piston past dead center.



Gross Favoritism

"Talk 'bout railroads bein' a blessin'," said Brother Dickey, "des look at de loads an' loads er water-melons deys haulin' out de state, ter dem folks 'way up North what never done nuthin' ter deserve sich a dispensation!"



Well Connected

"Yes," remarked the telephone girl, as she gazed out at the waves and wondered what their number was, "I am connected with the best families in our city."



Gutta Percha and Rubber LIMITED

Extends a Message of Good Cheer and
Heart-felt Appreciation to its many
Customers.



During the year that is just closing we have given our every effort to the production of a line of THRESHER BELTING that is second to none. We have spared neither time, labor nor expense in the manufacture of



LION BRAND Rubber Belts

AND



MAPLE LEAF Endless Thresher Belts

We Solicit Your Patronage For 1914

We have laid our plans carefully and we are prepared to give you the maximum in quality and service. You, as a Thresherman, are the connecting link between crop production and crop realization. We as belt makers furnish you with the connecting link that makes this possible. Our interests are mutual. Let us work together during the coming year for bigger and better results. Our part is to build Thresher Belts, your part is to insist on getting either LION or MAPLE LEAF brands.

Remember that practically all thresher companies doing business in Canada supply our belts as a part of their regular equipment. This is done in a great many cases in the face of a lower price from our competitors. The conclusion is obvious. The thresher companies fully realize that the belts that connect their engines and threshers in actual field work must be of the highest quality. They have tried our brands and found them not wanting.



Gutta Percha and Rubber, Limited

NOT IN ANY TRUST OR COMBINE

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

DEEP PLOWING, WHY AND HOW

Address delivered by Prof. C. A. O'ack, Agricultural Engineer for Avery Co., Peoria, Ill., at the International Dry Farming Congress.

WE plow, we sow, we reap. The earth is the source of our food supply, yet how inadequate the harvest if poor plowing is tolerated.

The seed may be ever so pregnant, but when sown into a seed bed that has not received the proper treatment, it will fail in producing its maximum.

Soil characteristics have much to do with good crop productions, as it is essential to have present those constituents which feed the plant. Moisture must also be present, sufficient in amount, to assist the plant in assimilating the chemical element of the soil, in its structural building. The seed bed, however, is an important factor and exerts a marked influence upon crop production.

It makes little difference what kind of soil or in what country, good plowing produces results far superior to the old "Cut and cover" methods.

The population of the world is increasing at a very rapid rate and the economist tells us that the food supply of the world will soon be insufficient to meet the demands. The time is not long past when the wheat crop of the United States was a problem as to its disposition, but today little difficulty is experienced in marketing the crop at around one dollar a bushel.

The great areas which are known as the wheat states of the country are not producing at the rate they did fifteen and twenty years ago. The soil has been depleted to such an extent that many farmers consider wheat raising a business of the past.

The increase of population and land depletion has brought into prominence the semi-arid districts of the West. Only a few years ago this section with its millions of acres of uncultivated soil was thought to remain barren to the end of time, but it has been learned that by the right treatment this soil will respond and produce crops of sufficient quantity to make it a paying proposition.

Plowing is one of the principal factors in good farming, and while this matter has not been given the attention it should, the indications are that the future will see a marked difference in results.

Germany and Belgium, in fact all Europe, point out the way by producing 38.0 to 40.3 bushels of wheat per acre.

The soil of these countries has been farmed for centuries while ours has been farmed but a few years, and the average wheat returns of the United States is about 14 bushels per acre.

Europe has learned the great lesson of how and when to plow. They have been compelled, because of their large population, to get the most out of their soils, therefore, these seemingly large returns. They plow not 3 or 4 inches, but 10 and 14 inches, and frequently deeper.

This may be astonishing to those who are familiar with the old type of plowing, but the truth cannot be "dodged" in this matter, for deep plowing is good

these is the relating to soil moisture. Evaporation must be prevented and a good illustration follows:

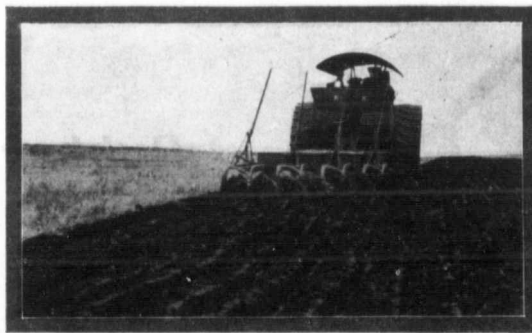
An old experiment which illustrates the law of capillary attraction consists in taking a cube lump of coffee sugar and placing upon the top side a small amount of powdered sugar, then by holding the lump in the coffee just touching the under side, you will note how rapidly the coffee goes to the top and then how much slower it penetrates the finer on top.

Still another experiment that is most surprising is to take a small glass tube 2 or 3 feet long and set it on end in a tray of water,

tain lands which is still more encouraging for the semi-arid regions. This would seem that of an average rainfall of 12 inches, approximately 10.92 inches would be free to the plant. This, however, is not the case for much loss is experienced in the run off and soil absorption, far below the root system. The problem then is to conserve the soil moisture in the soil and we are told by the experts that this is easily accomplished by keeping a dust mulch two inches deep on top. This is done for the purpose of keeping the air from getting at the moisture in the soil and taking it away. The soil seems to be quite willing to deliver up the moisture to the air whenever the air wants it and will even crack open to great depths, and give the air a chance to circulate far below the surface, taking up the moisture and carrying it away. The dust mulch is therefore a contrivance of the expert which seals the earth, as it were, and the finer the dust mulch the more effective it is in bringing about the desired results. This dust, like the fine sugar in our experiment, prevents the air from circulating through the open pores of the land after it is plowed, and that part especially between the furrow slices, which on account of the roughness of the surface of the soil and the vegetation that usually exists and is plowed under, is more open and porous, and the air can get through it easier.

One needs not to be told how to make a dust mulch as it simply consists in following the plow immediately with what is known as a sub-surface packer, then the harrow, and later, if need be, the disc harrow. The disc harrow, however, is more particularly effective for removing the conditions that exist after horses or tractor have tramped over the field and made hard places, which in the dry season, will crack open and allow the air to penetrate.

Remember, the success of dry-farming depends upon keeping the dust mulch, and it should be gone over every week at the least, and never allowed to go longer than two weeks, and immediately after every rain when this dust mulch has absorbed all the moisture that it can from the rainfall, go over it and make another dust mulch. This is what conserves the moisture. The importance of the dust cannot be too strongly urged. It is like placing a piece



The "Horse" and the plow for any depth.

not only in the European countries, but for the United States.

Tillage or plowing is important for several reasons. We find the following in paragraph 272 King's Physics of Agriculture:

1. To destroy and prevent the growth of weeds and other vegetation not desired upon the ground.

2. To place beneath the surface manure, stubble and other organic matter where it will not be in the way and where it may be converted rapidly into humus.

3. To develop various degrees of openness of texture and uniformity of soil conditions suitable to the planting of seed and the setting of plants.

4. In still other cases the objects of tillage may be to so modify the movements of soil moisture and of soil air.

5. In still other cases the object of tillage may be to change conditions as to make the soil either warmer or colder.

Each of these objects just mentioned have more or less to do with conditions in the semi-arid districts, but most important of

containing about an inch in depth and leave it for 24 hours, and we find the water will raise in the tube two or three feet.

Let us say these results are due to capillary attraction.

Now to use your imagination, let us assume that the earth is, in its characteristics, very similar to the ordinary sponge; that is, during the rainy or wet season it will absorb moisture from the atmosphere and store almost unlimited quantities of it. The earth seems to be thirsty for water. Then again we find at times the atmosphere during the dry period, becomes thirsty for water, and the air will take the water from the soil at a very rapid rate under such conditions, then the moisture rapidly leaves the earth and goes to the air; so it continues until the air becomes overcharged with water and the result is rain. Then the earth again begins to absorb the moisture.

Crops cease to grow in soil that has an average moisture content of 8.75 per cent. The Montana Experiment Station arrived at a content of 8.69 per cent, on cer-

THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH OUR Endless Thresher Belts and Beltings

— ARE MADE —

SERVE TO SUBSTANTIATE THEIR SUPERIORITY

Come with us on a mental journey through our Belting Plant, and see with your mind's eye the unusual precautions which we take to win and hold your confidence—to put 100 % of Service and Value in each and every Belt which we produce.

THE MATERIAL ROOM

This is the material room where the various grades of duck are stored. Note its fine quality and the immense quantities which we have to purchase in order to cope with the demand for our Belting. Each foot of this duck has been examined by experts and the pieces which showed even the slightest imperfections, have been discarded. Even the unseen parts of our Belts are 100% Perfect.

DRYING THE DUCK

The Duck is first sent to the drying room in order to prevent against any possibility of moisture remaining in it. When this precaution is not adopted the belts crack, stretch and break. All our duck is thoroughly dried before use.

THE FRICTIONING MACHINES

Watch them putting the duck—from which all the "stretch" has been taken—through these huge frictioning machines. Note how these heavy steel drums drive and force the high grade rubber stock, at tremendous pressure, through every strand and fibre of the duck. See how carefully the frictioned duck is examined for imperfections—flaws can't possibly pass unnoticed.

CUTTING THE FRICTIONED DUCK

Here is the frictioned duck going through the cutting machines. Watch how perfectly the guillotine-like knives do the work and how each strip is closely scrutinized for ragged finish. There is no chance for human carelessness to mar the perfect work.

VULCANIZING AND FINISHING THE BELT

Having stretched the frictioned duck to the limit of tension—thus eliminating any sagging tendencies from the finished belt—it is then sent to this huge belt making machine. See how the tough rubber stock is evenly distributed over the surface of the frictioned and vulcanized fabric.

Those experts are examining it again for imperfections before it goes to the vulcanizing room, where it is vulcanized into a permanently solid piece. After that the belt is finished and is as nearly perfect as human ingenuity can possibly make it.

Let Us Make Your Next Belt. It Is Sure To Give You Satisfaction

IF YOU ARE NOT GETTING THE SERVICE YOU SHOULD FROM THE BELTING YOU BUY, LET US DEMONSTRATE WHAT OUR BELTINGS WILL DO. WE WOULD WELCOME AN OPPORTUNITY TO PROVE THAT THEY POSSESS GREATER Tensile Strength, Flexibility, Gripping Power and Surface Toughness
— THAN THE BELTINGS YOU ARE NOW USING —

Our Nearest Branch Will Give You Interesting Facts and Figures

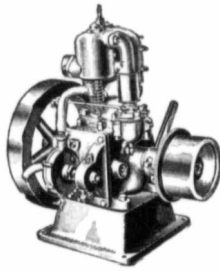
Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co. Limited

MONTREAL

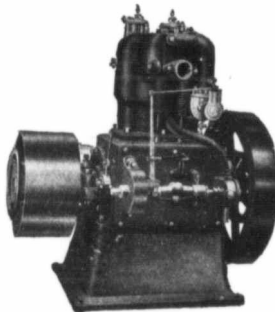
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Cushman Farm Engines

== LIGHT WEIGHT - 4-CYCLE ==



Our Famous 4-h.p. General Purpose and Binder Engine



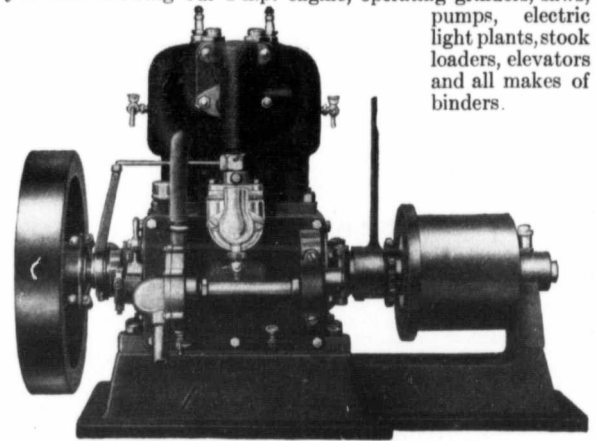
20-H.P. 2-Cylinder Engine

All Cushman Farm Engines are equipped with Friction Clutch, Pulleys, and Schebler Carburetors. When comparing our engines with others, always remember this fact.

After you have decided that our engine is the one you want read the following testimonial:

Yellow Grass, Sask.,
Sept. 11th, 1913
The Cushman Motor Works of
Canada Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs,—
We have to thank you for yours of the 9th inst., and appreciate the fact that you have accepted our settlement on the two engines which we sold this year. This will encourage us to go on next year after bigger things, knowing that we have a company behind us that are out for giving a square and satisfactory deal. This is what counts in the business.
Yours very truly,
(Signed) Hoge & Jones,
Per P. A. Jones.



8-H.P. 2-Cylinder Engine

SEND FOR FULL PARTICULARS

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS OF CANADA, Ltd.
202 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

of rubber between a piece of metal and a horse shoe magnet, the air being represented by the magnet and the earth representing the metal. The magnet is attracting the moisture from the earth, and the dust coat or rubber cloth between prevents the moisture from leaving the earth, but nevertheless, the moisture is attracted by the air, and brought up to the surface of the earth where it can be utilized for sustaining plant life, yet this rubber coating, so to speak, in the nature of a dust mulch is of such character that it will promptly absorb a large amount of moisture at the time of rainfall, which will soak down into the earth and may be held there by fallowing, as soon as the ground is dry enough, re-establishing the dust mulch.

Plowing continuously at one depth is injurious to plant growth as the frequent repetitions of the plow passing at the same depth form a "hard pan" sometimes called the "plow pan." This pan becomes too hard for plant roots to penetrate with ease, and the result is a shallow root system spreading over a large area. The pan also prevents the moisture from entering the soil as it should, thus forcing a greater "run off" under frequent rainfalls.

The principle however holds under most conditions of soil and deep plowing with a rigid bottom is the best preventive of disastrous results.

There is, however, one reason why deep plowing is not always resorted to at once and that is because the sub-soil does not carry plant food elements in the properly aerated condition for immediate use. That is, it must first be plowed, and thereby exposed to the air, before it will give off plant food readily.

Three methods of deep plowing are being considered at the present:

1. The full width and depth furrow. The widths vary from 10 to 14 inches, while the depth is about fourteen inches. This system turns the soil over as in ordinary work, but should be entered into gradually. Too much soil from the lower levels at one time is apt to prove detrimental to crops.

2. The full width and depth furrow eight or ten inches deep with sub-soiler to loosen up the bottom of the furrow. This system is good as far as it goes. While it adds to the looseness of the soil in the bottom of the furrow it fails to throw any of the soil near the top.

3. The full width and depth

furrow followed by another plow set behind and deeper than the leading plow. This system has the principle of mixing and lifting the soil from the lower levels. It is also of great importance as it hastens the control of the soil and moisture content. The different plows in use at the present time accomplish this work in a more or less satisfactory manner. To illustrate the principle and operation more clearly these illustrations have been prepared.

It will be seen that what is done is to follow each 14-inch plow which cuts a depth of 8 or 9 inches, with a smaller plow which cuts a width of 9 inches and which may be set to go 3, 4 or 5 inches below the regular plow. The well defined lines of the mold board of this sub-follower plow are such that it turns the sub-soil and leaves the majority of it right in the bottom of the furrow, bringing up only a small portion along the side of the furrow slice from the regular plow. Therefore, it can be used immediately without danger of interfering by the mixture of the upper and lower soils, and with the assurance that better crops will result.

By referring to the illustrations you will see the position the land is left in below the plowing.

These ridges between furrows, though loosened up to some extent, are still undisturbed and will serve as trenches which will hold the moisture.

This ridged sub-surface receives the water that is taken in by the soil in the rainy season after penetrating the plowed portion of the soil. When water reaches the plow pan it leaches or runs off to the lower levels and finally finds its way to the ravines and is consequently lost. This method of leaving the bottom below the plow line in ridges assists in conserving the moisture and is of very great importance.

Joe Wing says: "Soil is a curious thing. It is not a mere anchorage for plants, to hold them up from blowing over. It is a laboratory, a store-house, a place where miracles are worked. A soil is a living thing. It has in it, if it is a good soil, a lot of bacteria. These bacteria perform miracles. They make food for plants. Bacteria cannot exist—the useful sort—without air and moisture. A soil is fertile just in proportion as it is filled with useful bacteria."

This system of deep plowing is for the very purpose of bringing the sub-soil up to where it can become acted upon by the use-

ful sort of bacteria, thereby deepening the seed bed, enlarging the possibilities for root development, which in turn produces a larger plant, making possible a larger crop.

It will be seen that the total depth of furrow is 12 inches, and with the soil deep and mellow as it must be, an excellent opportunity is offered for the plant roots to branch out and reach down through to the ridges which hold a surplus of moisture.

Soil prepared in this way with a good dust mulch always at the surface cannot crack and dry out, a condition so common in the semi-arid region.

The dry farming system and especially where deep plowing is to be done, suggests the use of the tractor, on account of the greater power and more rapid work required. We are therefore not dealing with the subject to be used in connection with horses or animal power. The power required to plow at a depth of 12 or 14 inches is about three times that required to plow at the ordinary depth.

The efficiency and value of the gas or oil tractor for plowing and farming generally depends upon three important results: first—cheaper plowing; second—deeper plowing; and third—plowing at the right season of the year.

So far we have dealt with the proposition from the dry farming system point of view, but the importance of deeper plowing in all of the grain and corn sections, where the rain is usually adequate, cannot be disregarded and overlooked.

In the older farming sections of the central west where crops have been raised for forty, fifty and sixty or more years, the existence of this hard shell or plow-pan just below the plow line is readily discernible, and in most cases, very pronounced, and for three or four inches this sub-soil contains all the fertility required for plant food, excepting it has not become aerated and never will until it is loosened up and made porous.

In early days the farmer used to object to plowing at a depth of more than three or four inches, claiming that the sub-soil below was not tame, that is, it was similar to land in a wild state, and would take two or three years after being turned before results would be noticeable on crops, and in some cases during the first or second year it was considered a detriment to the crops if this sub-soil was thrown out on top by the plow.

The advantage of this system of turning the ground over in the bottom of the furrow and only allowing a very small portion of it to come near the surface is, the sub-soil thus pulverized, will

As the widest-known trade mark in Canada. As the Seal of Quality in all that pertains to Rubber Goods. As the certain indication that the Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited, gladly stand back of the article, The "Two Hands" trade mark is the buyer's non-failing guide and non-varying assurance.

The home of the "Two Hands" is in Toronto. There are branch homes in all the leading centres.

When the "Two Hands" Trade Mark is affixed to

Dunlop Thresher Belting

You can know that you are getting Canada's Best.

Link yourself up with the name "Dunlop" and those "Two Hands." They are your protection.

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Ltd.

Head Office and Factories: Toronto

BRANCHES—Victoria, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, St. John, N.B.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

ceive and hold the moisture and is made porous so that the air can supply the nitrogen in proper quantities. This gives, so to speak, a balanced ration for plant food, or, more correctly speaking, enables the sub-soil to absorb from the air the necessary elements to sustain plant life.

It may be said that in this country the greatest drawback to the adoption of these well estab-

lished methods of the European countries has been the lack of sufficient power and time on the farm.

Modern tractors have overcome this difficulty and it is now possible to plow at the right time and deeper and cheaper.



Ill temper is the vice of the virtuous.

Oh! that mine eyes might closed be
 To what concerns me not to see;
 That deafness might possess mine ear
 To what concerns me not to hear;
 That truth my tongue might always tie
 From ever speaking foolishly.

THE STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE

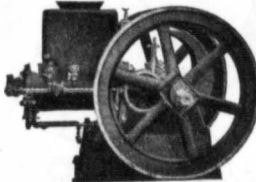
STATIONARY, PORTABLE and TRACTION ENGINES always in stock



POWER WASHING MACHINE
Complete with Wringer
\$22.50

ENGINE and WASHER
Complete for
\$58.25

GENUINE STOVER ENGINE



4 H.P.—\$130.00 6 H.P.—\$197.50
Will develop 5½ H.P. Price \$130.00 f.o.b. Brandon. Manufactured by one of the largest gasoline engine manufacturers in the world, the Stover Gasoline Engine Co., of Freeport, Ill. Known U. S. world over and a standard to go by everywhere. Engines from 1 h.p. up.

BIG SAVING IN WOOD SAWS—\$18.00

Saw your own wood pile, as well as your neighbor's, and save money. We can sell you the very best saw at lowest possible price. Everything in Cordwood and Pole Saws. Cordwood Saw Frame, \$18.00; Pole Saw Frame, \$21.00

Saw Blades, 24-inch	\$6.50
Saw Blades, 26-inch	7.50
Saw Blades, 28-inch	8.50
Saw Blades, 30-inch	9.50



Guards made adjustable for any kind off.o.b. Brandon shaftings, heavy hardwood frame. Prices saw. All babbited bearings, cold rolled steel

Do You Use Dry Cells, Crusher Plates, Harness, Oils, Plow Shares, Bag Holders, Scales, Buggies, Harrows, Threshers' Supplies, Belting, Cultivators, Plows, Grain Crushers, Pole Saws, etc. Write us for prices—they read like a romance.

OUR FULL LINE includes: Fuller & Johnson repairs; repairs for the Wilkinson Plow Line; Shares for all kinds of plows at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail. Engines for pumping, churning, crushing, grain cleaning, sawing, threshing, and running washing machines.

We handle every known Farm Requisite

Write for our Special Catalogue. When you come to Brandon visit our Mammoth Warerooms and have your mail sent to our care.

CANADIAN STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE CO. Ltd.

EIGHTH AND PACIFIC AVENUE, BRANDON

The Original Farmers Company

Agents for Minneapolis line of Threshing Machinery.

COUPON

Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co., Brandon: Please send me Catalogue of your Engines and Sundries, as advertised in the "Canadian Thresherman and Farmer."

Name.....
Post Office.....

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

FOR many years, commencing in 1888, the methods of conserving moisture by "breaking and backsetting" and by "summer-fallowing," now called "dry-farming" for a change, have been recommended and universally adopted by the older settlers in Saskatchewan, but to very many of the new settlers they are unknown. The latter, I trust, may be benefited by the following explanation of the methods, which, for a great many years, have proven uniformly successful at the experimental farm here, and may with confidence be recommended for every district in the province of Saskatchewan.

The success or failure of a new settler often depends on the method employed in the preparation of the land for his first crop, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that the question of breaking or breaking and backsetting be given the consideration it deserves.

For some years past the general practice throughout the country has been to continue breaking three or more inches deep so long as the teams can turn over the sod, then in the fall to disc the top-soil and grow grain in the spring following. From the breaking so done before the end of June, a good crop of wheat,



Preparing Soil for Grain Crops

By Angus Mackay, Superintendent of Experimental Farms, Indian Head, Saskatchewan.

oats or barley is usually obtained, but no amount of cultivation will insure even a fair crop on this land the next succeeding year. After the first crop has been cut, the soil is usually in a perfectly dry state and remains so, in spite of any known method of cultivation, until the rains come in the spring following. If they are insufficient or late, as is frequently the case, failure of the crop must be the result.

Breaking and Backsetting

Breaking and backsetting is the true way of laying the foundation for future success in the greater number of districts throughout the province, and while this method does not permit of as large an acreage being brought under cultivation in the year, it does permit of more thorough work and insures better results in the long run. The anxiety of nearly all settlers to sow every acre possible, regardless of how or when the work on the land has

been accomplished, may be given as the reason for breaking and discing, to a large extent, superseding the older, better and safer plan.

Breaking and backsetting means the plowing of the prairie sod as shallow as possible before the June or early July rains are over, and in August or September, when the soil will have become thoroughly rotted by the rains and hot sun, plowing two or three inches deeper in the same direction and then harrowing to make a fine and firm seed bed. From land prepared in this way two good crops of wheat may be expected. The first crop will be heavy and the stubble, if cut high at harvest time, will retain sufficient snow to produce the moisture required, even in the driest spring, to germinate the seed for the next crop. The stubble-land can readily be burned on a day in the spring with a steady wind and the seed may be sown with or

without further cultivation. In a case where the grass roots have not been entirely killed by the backsetting, a shallow cultivation before seeding will be found advantageous but as a rule the harrowing of the land with a drag-harrow after seeding will be sufficient.

Summer-Fallows and Summer-Fallowing

The principal objection to breaking and backsetting is urged with regard to the backsetting which, no doubt, is heavy work for the teams, but if the discing required to reduce deep-breaking and then the plowing or other cultivation that must be done in an effort to obtain a second crop, be taken into consideration it must be conceded that in the end breaking and backsetting is the cheaper and better method.

When two crops have been taken from new land it should be summer-fallowed.

Among the many advantages to the credit of the practice of summer-fallowing may be mentioned: The conservation of moisture, the eradication of weeds, the preparation of the land for grain-crops at a time when no other work is pressing, the availability of summer-fallowed land for seeding at the earliest possible

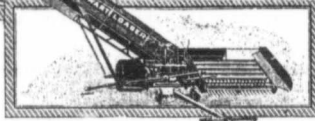
THE GROWTH OF AN HONEST BUSINESS

From a Blacksmith Shop in 1910 to a Big Manufacturing Plant covering several acres in 1913



STEWART SHEAF LOADER
COMPANY LIMITED.

One Machine, 1910
 Fifty Machines, 1911



500 Machines, 1912
 1000 Machines, 1913

From one machine shipped to Balcarres, Saskatchewan, in the fall of 1910 to practically 1000 machines shipped into Western Canada, Minnesota and North Dakota in 1913 is a jump that requires some stretch of the imagination to grasp its full meaning and significance.

When Stewart Brothers, who were industrious farmers at Molesworth, Huron County, Ontario, first conceived the idea of the

STEWART SHEAF LOADER

they were fully aware of the need for such a machine among farmers, but they had no idea that the need was so great as to bring about the enormous demand there has been for loaders during the past two years.

“Necessity Never Rears a Child to Failure”

There was need for such a machine as the **STEWART SHEAF LOADER** and the farmers of Western Canada, appreciating this need have responded most generously to our efforts to provide them with an implement that is practical, useful and economical. The **STEWART SHEAF LOADER** was a machine from the start. We first saw that it was correct in principle. Next, the greatest possible care was exercised in selecting the material used in its construction. Take, for example, the frame: it is light, but very strong, built of cold-drawn seamless steel tubing. The “Pick Up” is made up of high carbon cold-drawn seamless round tubing, noted in the steel world for its wonderful toughness and strength. All chains are malleable and each link rivetted with steel pins. The malleable parts are carefully tested. All wood parts are tested for strength and defective parts discarded. In each mechanical department each part is carefully inspected before passing on to the warehouse. Besides this, competent men are all the time erecting machines in the shop and testing them out to insure the machine that the work is being accurately done and that the machines will go out and do even better work than the season before. The motto of the management is: “Give the farmers well built machines of good material and give them the service that they are entitled to.”

More than 1000 Farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, North Dakota and Minnesota can tell you about the merits of the Stewart Sheaf Loader.

Here are a few testimonials out of hundreds we have received:

In handling grain that has stood out all winter the Stewart Loader proves its real worth. Last April John Boyd of Indian Head, Sask., wrote us as follows: “I bought one of your Sheaf Loaders this spring and have tried it out in stooks that have stood out all winter, also in flax. It has given me entire satisfaction and I am satisfied that the Loader is a great success. It does its work very satisfactorily.”

G. W. Stewart, Rideau Hill Farm, Sedley, Sask., also wrote last spring, as follows: “The Stewart Sheaf Loader that I am using this spring is certainly all you claim for it. The way it handled a field of oats which were badly tangled and in the stook all winter was a marvel. It was a pretty sight to see it handle the wheat, also in stook all winter, but it does the climax in flax, picking it up and leaving not a straw. It could supply a separator with a feeder six feet wide if such a machine were made.” Robert Moir, also of Sedley, says: “I have given it a very severe test in both flax and stooks that have stood out all winter and the Loader has handled both to my entire satisfaction.”

THE STEWART SHEAF LOADER COMPANY wishes to take this occasion to thank its many hundreds of customers for their patronage and to assure all of them, both real and prospective, that every effort will be put forth to give them the best possible in a labor and time-saving implement. We fully realize that your success with the **STEWART SHEAF LOADER** is the rock upon which we stand.

To those readers of this magazine who have not yet become users of Stewart Sheaf Loaders, we can wish you no greater happiness and contentment for 1914 than that you own one.

The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co. Ltd.

804 Trust and Loan Building, Winnipeg, Man.

BEST YET FOR FARM AND HOME

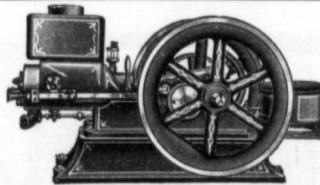
CHEAPER POWER

THE WATERLOO BOY PRICE LIST FOR CASH WITH ORDER

1 1/2	H.P. Air Cooled Engine.....	\$ 38.40
1 1/2	H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine....	39.20
2 1/2	H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine....	56.80
4	H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine....	104.00
6	H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine....	148.00
8	H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine....	209.60
12	H.P. Hopper Cooled Engine....	314.40

These engines will all develop from a half to a horse power more than they are rated above.

LOWEST IN PRICE BECAUSE MADE IN LARGE QUANTITIES AT LOW MANUFACTURING COST



GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS

THE WATERLOO BOY GASOLINE ENGINE

Will run all day without attention, furnish exactly the power you need, maintain a uniform speed and save you money every hour it works.

Use either Kerosene or Gasoline for fuel. Best economist of time and money you can place on the farm.

FOR EVERY PURPOSE

Sole Agents for Western Canada: **BURRIDGE COOPER CO. LTD.**

OUR POWER WASHER

The machine that responds to every demand. Washer and wringer are both controlled by one lever. Will wash and wring at same time. Wringer is reversible and can be easily changed from one motion to the other.

NO WEAK PARTS TO WEAR, SLIP OR BREAK

The drive gearing operates much the same as an automobile clutch. It is of great strength, rendering breakage practically impossible.



We handle the following lines: Steam and Gasoline Traction Engines, Grain Separators and all attachments, Road Rollers, Asphalt Rollers, Engine Gang Plows, Well Drilling Machinery, Air Cooled, Hopper Cooled and Tank Cooled Gasoline Engines, Stationary and Portable Saw Mills, Vertical and Horizontal Boilers, Binder Engines, Marine Engines and Outfits, Electric Light Machinery, Waterworks Machinery, Wind Mills, Pumps, Power and Electric Washing Machines, Cream Separators, Steel Farm Trucks, Dump and Spreader Wagons, Grain Cleaners and Graders, Grain Grinders, Grain Elevators, Power Hammers, Lathes and Blacksmith Machinery, Cement Mixing Machinery, Power Holsts, Milking Machines, Manure Spreaders, Wet and Dry Batteries and Electrical Supplies.

WRITE FOR OUR COMPLETE LITERATURE.

BURRIDGE COOPER CO. Ltd. WINNIPEG and REGINA

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

date in the spring and the minor advantages of having suitable land for the growing of pure seed, potatoes, roots and vegetables at least cost and with the greatest chance for success, and that of being able to secure two crops of grain with little or no further cultivation.

Summer-fallowing undoubtedly has some disadvantages, but so long as the growing of grain, and more particularly wheat, remains the principal industry of the province, it will be necessary to store up moisture against a possible dry season, to restrain the weeds from over-running the land and, on account of the short seasons, to prepare at least a portion of the land to be cropped in the year previous to seeding. A well-made summer-fallow is the best means to this end. Among the disadvantages are: The liability of the soil to drift, the over-production of straw in a wet season, causing late maturity and consequent danger of damage by frost and, it is claimed, the partial exhaustion of the soil. The two former may, to a great extent, be overcome by different methods of cultivation, and if the soil can be prevented from drifting, I am satisfied that one of the reasons for the latter contention will disappear.

Various methods are practiced in the preparation of fallow and where the aim has been to take advantage of the June and July rains and to prevent the growth of weeds, success is almost assured. Where the object has been to spend as little time as possible on the work, failure is equally certain.

Fallowing land in this country is not required for the purpose of renovating it as is the case with the worn-out lands in the East, and it is a question as yet unsettled how much or how little the land should be worked; but as we have only one wet season during the year, it has been proved beyond doubt that the land must be plowed the first time before this wet season is over, if we expect to reap a crop in the following year. The wet season comes during June and July, at a time when every farmer has little or nothing else to do, and it is then that this work should be done. Usually seeding is over by May first and to secure the best results the land should be plowed from five to seven inches deep as soon after this date as possible. Land plowed after July is of no use whatever unless the rains in August are much in excess of the average. A good harrowing should succeed the plowing and all weeds

or volunteer grain be kept down by successive cultivation. Above all it is of the greatest importance that the first plowing be as deep as possible, and that it be done in time to receive the June and July rains.

Four Tillage Methods

It has been observed in some parts of Saskatchewan that the land to be fallowed is not, as a rule, touched until the weeds are full grown and in many cases, bearing fully matured seed. It is then plowed.

By this method, which no doubt, saves work at the time, the very object of summer-fallow is defeated. In the first place, moisture is not conserved because the land has been pumped dry by the heavy growth of weeds; and, secondly, instead of using the summer-fallow as a means of eradicating weeds, a foundation is laid for years of labor and expense by the myriads of foul seeds turned under.

As has been pointed out in my previous reports, early and thorough work on fallows is absolutely necessary to success, and I here repeat the methods and results of tests carried on for some years past.

First method.—Plowed deep six to eight inches before last of June; surface cultivated during

the growing season, and just before or immediately after harvest plowed five or six inches deep.

Result.—Too much late growth if season was at all wet, grain late in ripening, and a large crop of weeds if the grain was in any way injured by winds.

Second Method.—Plowed shallow (three inches) before the last of June; surface cultivated during the growing season, and plowed shallow (three to four inches deep) in the autumn.

Result.—Poor crop in a dry year; medium crop in a wet year. Not sufficiently stirred to enable soil to retain the moisture.

Third Method.—Plowed shallow (three inches) before the last of June; surface cultivated during the growing season, and plowed deep (seven to eight inches) in the autumn.

Result.—Soil too loose and does not retain moisture. Crop light and weedy in a dry year.

Fourth Method.—Plowed deep (seven to eight inches) before the last of June; surface cultivated during the growing season.

Result.—Sufficient moisture conserved for a dry year and not too much for a wet one. Few or no weeds, as all the seeds near the surface have germinated and been killed. Surface soil apt to blow

Continued on page 38

"The Great Minneapolis Line"

Christmas Greetings

to

Canadian Farmers and Threshermen

We wish you and yours a Right Merry Christmas and hope the New Year will have in store for you Bounteous Harvests, Good Health and much Happiness.



For your liberal patronage during the year just drawing to a close and for any consideration or business you may favor us with in the future

We Thank You.

The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co.

West Minneapolis (Hopkins P.O.), Minnesota

Regina

Winnipeg

Calgary

Edmonton

Plowing Letters

Continued from page 16

double shift, as we find it saving in many cases. For instance, when a gas engine cools down it is sometimes difficult to start it.

We use about 60 gallons of gasoline per day, and our expense for breaking including repairs, help, wear of machinery, board of men, cook's wages, etc., comes to about \$1.80 to \$2.00 per acre. We never hire experienced men. We always prefer young men with a little longing for the job and always find them the fastest, most reliable, and easiest to get along with.

Our engine is a water cooled, and uses about three barrels per day. By keeping the jacket clean and the pump working well, we never have any trouble with it. Even under a very heavy load it won't overheat.

We have two horses, four men, and a cook, that is including the extra man running about with the car keeping the rig supplied with work, and other needs. It is very little work for two horses, although we do haul our gasoline for fourteen miles.

Our estimate cost for plowing, seeding and discing, is about \$2.00 to \$2.20 per acre, which covers every bit of expense.

I think a farmer can work his ground better with a tractor than with horses. He can set his machinery in to the ground so as it will work it up thoroughly, and does not need to feel that he is overdoing it, providing he takes care of his engine.

I prefer a gasoline engine for plowed land with the high wheels, and extensions on, as it will go through with its load where it seems impossible to a steam engine.

We do all our seeding, discing, dragging, and harvesting with the engine. We have five binders on it, and run on the high speed when we cut from 75 to 100 acres per day.

The above will work, providing the farmer will make the right hitches, and any man can make them, and they will do just as good work as one from the factory, and it will not cost much more in comparison with the factory price.

Having answered these as close as I know how, I will now close.

Yours respectfully,

Roth Bros.,
Bowell, Alta.



Believer in Kerosene

I am in receipt of your letter of January 16th, asking for information regarding traction farming. This is a subject which is very interesting to me, and will give

you some of my ideas on the subject.

Before I bought my outfit, I gave the matter careful study, and after looking at it from every point of view, I finally bought a large outfit. I bought a large powerful engine, because I saw that a large engine could cope with difficulties much easier than a smaller power.

My engine is a 40-60 h.p. Hart-Parr gas tractor, and can burn any kind or grade of combustibles, distilled or refined, from crude oil, and will develop its maximum h.p. burning the lowest grade of kerosene. I have used different kinds of kerosene and found it all satisfactory. Now this may not throw much light on traction farming, but if men who own many hundred acres of land are to invest many thousands of dollars in these machines, they must know what to buy, and what they can depend upon.

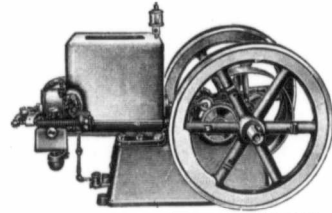
There is one fact that cannot be denied, and one that every gas engine buyer should take into serious consideration, and that is—There is only a quarter as much gasoline produced from crude oil as kerosene, and if all gas tractors were gasoline burners, there would soon be a premium on gasoline, and no farmer wants to run the risk of not getting gasoline when he wants it. It is safe to have an engine that can use any kind of fuel without even having to stop when the change is made from one kind of fuel to another.

In ten hours steady run which is a fair day's work, the 40-60 Hart-Parr engine will use from 40 to 60 gallons of kerosene per day, at any kind of work, and the amount used depends on the load the engine is drawing. As a rule an engine should have as heavy a load as it can successfully handle. Many will say that the tractors do not pull as many tools or plows, as their h.p. would seem to justify, but they do not stop to think that a horse pulling a heavy load may be called upon to exert for a few moments at times during the hours it is at work two horse power energy, or even three horse power energy, then why deny the engine this horse power held in reserve, for it is also called upon to exert more power at times than its load would seem to justify. The question is, can the engine do the work under these conditions, better, cheaper, and quicker than a horse, and I say most emphatically that it can.

The gas tractor is superior to the steam engine in many ways, and is a fact well understood. Very few steam engines are being bought now for farm engines, as the gas engine can be operated so much cheaper than the steam engine.

YOUR ENGINE FOR EVERY JOB

The Fuller & Johnson Type "N" Kerosene Engine.



2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 h.p. Stationary and Portable.

The very latest type of internal combustion engine made, of the best quality material that can be employed in gas engineering and these so proportioned as to give the engine great rigidity and strength.

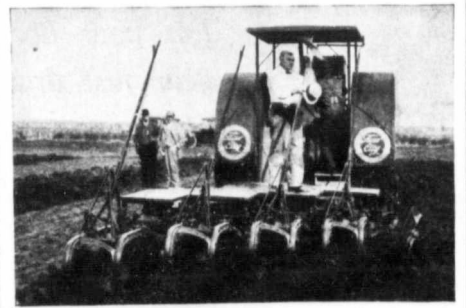
**SOLD ON A GUARANTEE TO WORK
SUCCESSFULLY ON KEROSENE OR
:: :: YOUR MONEY REFUNDED. :: ::**

WRITE FOR COMPLETE LITERATURE TO

**HENRY RUSTAD, 108 CARLTON BLDG.
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

"FLOUR CITY" TRACTORS



We Extend Xmas Greetings to All

The year just closing has witnessed the appearance of some new tractors and the disappearance of others, but after all has been "said and done" the "FLOUR CITY" stands out pre-eminently as the one Successful tractor that continues to hold the most advanced position in design, construction, simplicity and efficiency.

Such features as the bevel gear transmission, the over-head valves, the large diameter drivers, the proper distribution of weight, and the one lever control are special "FLOUR CITY" features and have made possible our claim of power development, durability and economy, all of which has been verified by six years of continuous service.

The "FLOUR CITY" is not a so-called assembled tractor, but is built in its entirety in our shops. It has received the highest honors in all contests and demonstrations in which it took part. Naught can be said against it and much can be said in its favor.

It is a tractor worthy of your consideration, built in three sizes—20, 30 and 40 H.P. Send for descriptive catalog.

828 44th Ave., No.

**KINNARD-HAINES CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

The cost of plowing land under good conditions with a gas engine is about 35c per acre, but as everybody knows, the conditions are not always the same, and no exact sum could be named, as the cost per acre to do the work. The 40-60 b.h.p. engine can seed about 100 acres in ten hours, and it would cost less than 10c per acre. Some have made a close estimate as to cost, and found it to be as low as 7c per acre, the cost of discing and harrowing at the same time is about the same as seeding, and about the same number of acres can be done in a day.

Patent hitch devices have been made for drawing seeders, which can be used with great success, and make it possible to turn a square corner with several seeders. The 40-60 b.h.p. engine can draw five seeders and harrows or discs, and one man can operate the whole attachment. If the same amount of work was done with horses in the same time, it would take twenty horses and five men, and the men's wages would be as much as the cost of the fuel for the engine.

For discing and harrowing, various tools can be used to do the work, and only one man is needed to operate the entire outfit. For discing, breaking, double discing can be done, the discs can be loaded with stone, insuring a good job going over the land but once, and no danger of making the horse tired.

For cultivating summer fallow a string of discs and harrows behind the discs make a good job, and one man can do 100 acres a day with this outfit.

My greatest experience has been with plowing, and with good success. I find the work done with the engine plow to be better than the work done with the horse plow. As a rule the depth of plowing done with the horse plow is regulated by the draft of the plow, and usually to make the work easier for the horses, while with the engine plow, the plowing is usually deeper and with a more even depth, as the plows are heavier and stay with the ground better. I have plowed from 25 to 30 acres a day with my outfit, and when the land is dry, I draw a packer behind the plow. I have known of cases where the land was plowed, packed and seeded all at the same time, which is a good way to do the work in a late season, or to start a crop quickly on land overrun with noxious weeds, or wild oats.

In breaking scrub land, the tractor is a veteran. It is impossible to do the same work with horses, that can be done with the engine, and the big gumbo breakers. I broke about 100 acres of scrub land with my outfit last season, averaging about eight

acres per day, with two breakers. I plowed through poplar stumps that measured twelve inches across the top, and the breakers cut furrows through them the same as the clean sod, without much extra effort for the engine. Those who have scrub land will find no way better, quicker, nor cheaper than this for transferring scrub land to farming land. When a tractor is used on plowed land, discs should be drawn in the wheel tracks to cut the packed ground, else the seed will not be put in the ground, and covered up. If this plan is followed it will be found that better grain will grow where the engine wheels have run, than in the loose ground. If an engine is used on wet plowed land it is found to be detrimental to the land, but no more so than horse tracks or wagon tracks, or any other farm tools drawn over the land. Very few farmers are willing to admit that it is detrimental to land to cultivate it too wet, but this is a fact nevertheless, as I have learned from experience in farming in heavier land. Traction farming as I understand it from my own experience, although it is attended with difficulties at times, is a success, and there is work to be done on the farm that cannot be done with any other kind of power, and I hope that other men may be convinced that this is true.

H. A. Borcharding,
Manitou, Man.

Seed Grain Fairs and Dressed Poultry Shows to be Held During December, 1913

The following seed fairs and dressed poultry shows will be held during the present month. Further dates will be announced in our next issue.

Plumas	Dec. 11th
Oak Lake	Dec. 13th
Oak River	Dec. 13th
Cartwright	Dec. 16th
Woodlands	Dec. 17th
Binscarth	Dec. 17th
Dauphin	Dec. 18th
Morden	Dec. 18th
Manitou	Dec. 19th
Gilbert Plains	Dec. 19th
Roblin	Dec. 20th



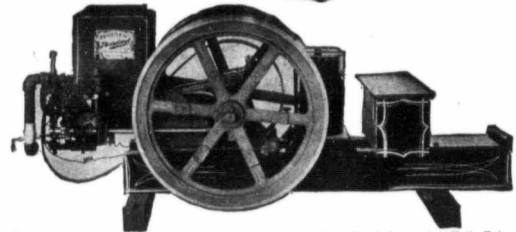
An Organ Recital

At the meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society it took some time to get down to business. Mrs. Wiggins told of her recent operation for appendicitis, and Mrs. Higgins and Mrs. Biggins had reminiscences of similar experience. At last a lady rose to go. "I thought," she exclaimed to her hostess in the hall, "that it was to be a business meeting, but I find it is an organ recital."

Farming for Profit

The average farmer does not realize how much he pays out during the year for having his grain ground; the time he wastes in taking it to the chopper; sawing his wood by hand or having it sawed; hiring labor to turn the grindstones, fanning mill, feed chopper and pumping water. Your wife will have a "Smile that won't rub off" if you will buy for her a Gasoline Engine to do the washing and turn the wringer. All of this can be accomplished with

Renfrew Standard
It starts without cranking



This is the Engine which was so thoroughly tested and tried at the Fall Fairs. Over a thousand farmers went home; discarded the beautifully illustrated Catalogues, printed in all the colors of the rainbow; threw the flowery letters that they had been receiving into the fire, because they had seen a Gasoline Engine made to do all kinds of work and operated by a child. They purchased RENFREW STANDARDS. Why? Because the Engine could be operated by any inexperienced user; they were shown that all the working parts were outside in plain view; that a large engine could be slowed down and do pumping and other farm work at a less cost than a small engine, consequently one Engine could be made to do all the work on their farm; that the Engine was equipped with the fly-ball governor, same as Steam Engines and the speed could be regulated while running; that it had the up-to-date jump spark system instead of the old make and break; that every Engine exceeded its rated horse-power and was sold under a guarantee that we would replace any part or parts that wear out or break within five years on account of showing any defects. Don't wait—take this matter up with your nearest dealer. We have agencies everywhere, but if we do not have an Agent in your town, write direct for terms and prices to

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.
BRANCHES AT CALGARY, ALTA., AND WINNIPEG, MAN.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

Why not farm on paying lines?



This is the Engine of the future

This engine is a 15 BHP tractor, it easily does the work of any six farm horses, it runs a separator complete with blower, weigher and self-feeder, does all your plowing, seeding, discing, harrowing and general farm work and hauls on the road at 5 1/2 miles per hour; it enables a farmer to do all his work at a low cost instead of being saddled with big machinery which he cannot pay for.

This GENERAL PURPOSE FARM TRACTOR has stood the test of many years and is constructed entirely to suit the Canadian Farmer. It is of best British workmanship and has three speeds of 2, 3 1/2 and 5 1/2 miles per hour.

Being only 2 1/4 tons, the weight per square inch of contact on the road is not as much as that of an empty farm wagon, yet with the biters used they get a perfect grip of the land and do not pack the soil when discing, harrowing, seeding, etc.

We keep all spare parts in Saskatoon.

We also supply tractors of higher power if required.

The British-Canadian Agricultural Tractors Ltd.

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Remember to Renew Your Subscription

Beef Industry in the West—Effect of U.S. Tariff Removal

Special to the *Canadian Thresherman and Farmer*. By J. C. SMITH, Live Stock Commissioner, Saskatchewan.

THOUGH the chameleon love can feed on the air, I am one that am nourished by my victuals and would fain have meat" are the words that Shakespeare puts in the mouth of one of his characters in one of his dramas and it voices the sentiment of the workaday world in a terse if prosaic manner. To show that the world has not changed greatly in the interim Byron states:

"I like a beefsteak as well as any;" whilst James Montgomery has it in his "Definition of a Man" that:

"Man is an animal unledged
A monkey with his tail abridged
A being frantic and unquiet
And very fond of beef and riot."

which latter facts at least would be borne out in the present day were one only to pursue the daily papers.

The question of the scarcity of meat producing animals in general and of cattle in particular is one which has been brought more forcibly before the general public and consequently has caused greater agitation and comment than has the same topic at any time within the last thirty years. To prove that this agitation has some foundation in fact, it is only necessary to go over the numerous statistics recently compiled on the subject and whilst there is doubtless a certain amount of misapprehension on the part of those not well versed on the question, yet, to quote an old Scotch proverb "There's aye watter where the stirkie droons," and upon investigation there seems to be some considerable depth of it, too, in this regard.

The recent removal of the United States tariff upon meat producing animals has caused considerable comment and its effect upon the live stock industry of the Dominion in general and Western Canada in particular, whilst as yet largely problematical, is worthy of consideration.

To review the situation fairly it will be necessary to briefly consider the condition of live stock

affairs in Western Canada at the time of, and previous to, the tariff removal. For the past five years the West has been passing through what might be known as a transition stage of its history as far as live stock is concerned.

Previous to that period by far the larger amount of live stock raised in the West was produced on the open range under the ranching system, and whilst the prices obtained for the stock were not high, yet the expense in connection with the business was not nearly as great as at the present time and under ordinary weather and market conditions the rancher was usually able to do a little more than break even on the

lands, together with the attendant inconveniences to stockmen, the range method of raising cattle is becoming a thing of the past in the majority of sections where the rancher once held undisputed sway. That the method was wasteful both as regards the acreage required and the percentage of animals which died before reaching maturity, is indisputable, but at the same time there are sections of country in the West, which can never be made to raise grains profitably and some of which cannot even be cultivated at all.

Under these circumstances it would seem more profitable to evolve some system whereby

few years ago as well as the inadequate and unsatisfactory transportation conditions and terminal facilities which existed at that time.

Taken as a whole, the situation as far as the beef industry was concerned just previous to 1912 was by no means encouraging, and the majority of Western farmers were not inclined to enter mixed farming, largely on account of the profitable grain crops and the low prices prevailing for all classes of live stock. The high prices of the fall of 1912, however, gave the industry considerable impetus and this combined with crop failures in certain districts during the years of 1911 and 1912

turned the attention of a number of people towards mixed farming as a solution to the difficulties which beset them.

This cry was taken up by extension workers and the agricultural press and has been repeatedly reiterated during the past two or three years. So much so in fact that the idea has at last commenced to take hold of the Western farmer that there is something more in life than the

raising of grain, which is liable to add dollars and cents to his bank account. The situation then for the past three years is as has been stated largely that of transition between the rancher on the one hand and the land-owner and tenant farmer on the other.

So far the latter element has not had time to breed, nor sufficient capital to purchase, enough animals to maintain the equilibrium in the industry and as a result there was a far larger decrease owing to the depopulation of the ranches than could be made up by the number of breeding females either bred or bought by the farmer.

The situation is practically the same at the present time, the number of animals sold for breeding or feeding purposes to farmers is remarkably small, and whilst it can be understood that the finishing of animals would give



What should be seen on every Farm. A few money-makers near Saskatoon.

year's work, whilst, as in every other business there were some who made out-and-out failures and others who were phenomenally successful.

Throughout South Central and South Western Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta there were a large number of horse, cattle and sheep ranches and, as the population of the west was not nearly as large as it is now and the home demand consequently smaller, there was beef and to spare. Besides the true ranchers, there were a number of men who, possessing large acreage in the more cultivated grain-raising sections, bought up cattle at different seasons of the year and carried them to a finished or semi-finished state ere marketing them for butcher or export purposes.

With the steady and ever-increasing influx of settlers to the West, however, and the consequent settlement of the ranch

those sections which, by virtue of their topography are suitable for nothing but the raising of stock under range or near-range conditions, would be under such legislation, municipal, provincial or Dominion, as would enable residents therein to follow this avocation with a reasonable assurance of continuity of tenure, freedom from molestation, absence of interference as regards water supply and a reasonable prospect of profit at the end of the year.

Failing this, such areas are a snare and a delusion to the inexperienced settler who homesteads or purchases land therein, and at the same time are practically valueless as far as continued cereal production is concerned. With regard to the men of the other class, who fed in the grain raising districts, these have also ceased operations, due in many cases to the low markets of some

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and 60-70 Brake H.P.

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ENGINEERS
SASKATOON :: CANADA

the western agriculturalist an infinitely more profitable vocation than grain farming, alone, yet it is to be feared that for the next year or so at least, without some financial assistance this source of distribution will be relatively small, and the total number distributed in a year would more than be made up for by one month's shipment of females from the ranching districts.

This condition has been realized by those conversant with the live stock industry for some time and in some cases intelligent endeavor has been directed towards the remedying of this state of affairs. This was particularly the case when men began to realize that the North American continent was face to face with a beef famine and whilst there is no doubt that some exaggeration has been allowed to creep in with regard to the beef shortage, yet when one considers the increase in human population and the decrease in cattle, one cannot help but realize that the problem is an extremely serious one.

Within the past two years we have come to the realization of the fact that the Dominion of Canada itself has not only ceased to be a factor in the export trade, but also that her production has scarcely been able to keep pace with the consumption, especially in so far as beef and pork are concerned. To prove this we have only to look for the figures referred to before with regard to population. These go to show that for the year ending July 1st, 1913, there was a decrease of 770,000 beef cattle in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, whilst there was at the same time an almost inversely corresponding increase of population.

In the United States during the past thirteen years there has been a decrease of over 15,000,000 beef cattle, whilst in the past six years there has been an increase of 10,000,000 people. The state of the supply is also shown by the fluctuation in prices. From 1910 to 1912 the average prices for retail beef in Winnipeg and Regina have been as follows:

	1910	
	Sirloin Steak	Medium Chuck
Winnipeg	20 5/6	11 5/12
Regina	20 7/10	13 2/5
	1911	
Winnipeg	22 1/2	14
Regina	24	18 1/2
	1912	
Winnipeg	25	15 1/8
Regina	25	18

Whilst up to the first of November, 1913, the average prices reached: Winnipeg, sirloin steak, 25; medium chuck, 15 1-3. Regina, sirloin steak, 25; medium chuck, 18. It is universally recognized that the market is governed by the law of supply and demand and, in an inverse

ratio, the greater the supply and the lesser the demand the lower the price and vice versa, so that the foregoing figures go to prove that the supply has been steadily growing smaller and the demand greater for the last four years.

The price of feeders will also give some idea as to the increase in value of cattle. Feeder cattle in the generally accepted meaning of the term are cattle purchased in thin or medium condition for the purpose of finishing for market. At one of the leading United States markets the following have been the average top prices

for feeder cattle since 1909:

1908—Per 100 lbs.	\$5.20
1909—Per 100 lbs.	5.37
1910—Per 100 lbs.	5.85
1911—Per 100 lbs.	5.73
1912—Per 100 lbs.	6.91

First 9 mths. 1913—Per 100 lbs. 8.20

for cattle weighing under 900 pounds; whilst for cattle weighing over 900 pounds the average top price has been as follows:

1908—Per 100 lbs.	\$5.34
1909—Per 100 lbs.	5.82
1910—Per 100 lbs.	6.45
1911—Per 100 lbs.	6.07
1912—Per 100 lbs.	7.83

First 9 mths. 1913—Per 100 lbs. 8.28

"Within the past two years we have come to the realization of the fact that the Dominion of Canada itself has not only ceased to be a factor in the export trade, but also that her production has scarcely been able to keep pace with the consumption, especially in so far as beef and pork are concerned."

This in itself is some indication of the various relative positions of supply and demand in the United States and gives also some idea as to the increasing scarcity of beef producing animals. The same situation prevailed throughout the Dominion in general and Western Canada in particular at the time of the removal of the tariff by the United States and that the government of that country has been extremely wide-awake in this connection is shown by the fact that over 20,000 Canadian stocker and feeder cattle passed through Buffalo during the month of September, 1913, prior to the removal of the tariff, and thus paid 27 1/2 per cent duty.

The foregoing goes to show that the United States was in such a position that it was absolutely necessary for feeders therein to obtain cattle from one source or another and the tariff removal simply facilitated the operation. The long and short of the action of President Wilson and his government simply is an acknowledgement of the fact that production in the United States has ceased to keep pace with consumption and in order to establish an equilibrium between these two

factors they have decided to come to their nearest neighbor for the necessary material to attain this end.

On October 4th, the first shipment of Canadian cattle free of duty was admitted to the United States markets and since that time there has been a steady flow of this class of stock from the Dominion southward. The expectation of the southern cattlemen as to the effect of the opening of the market to Canadian cattle were scarcely realized, owing to the fact that the Canadian supply was far lighter than had been supposed and as a matter of fact would have been lighter yet, had it not been for the extreme drought and crop failures in certain sections of Ontario, which necessitated radical liquidation as far as live stock was concerned.

As regards Western Canada there has been considerable shipment of stockers and feeders from the three western provinces, but as a general rule the movement has been so light as to make no impression on the markets to the south. The run, as has been stated, consists largely of stocker

Another factor which will reduce the shipments of Canadian cattle to the south is our limited supply.

The fact is that were Western Canada to import no meat products, she could not, at the present time, meet the demand with stuff raised within her boundaries, so that relatively speaking, every animal that leaves the Dominion will have to be replaced within the near future by imported products either frozen or dressed.

The following figures with regard to importation into Canada of live stock and live stock products for one year speak for themselves:

Hogs (live), 450; value	\$ 5,607
Cattle (live), 8,128; value	141,783
Sheep (live), 229,743; value	626,677
Condensed milk, 261,555 lbs.; value	21,171
Butter, 16,038,538; value	4,163,978
Cheese, 1,495,758; value	302,083
Lard and lard compounds, 13,835,223; value	1,519,450
Bacon (cured), 13,554,394; value	1,946,677
Beef (fresh, chilled or frozen), 607,707; value	57,712
Beef (salted), 1,018,857; value	69,057
Canned meats, 1,106,407; value	215,405
Other meats (fresh), 1,297,120; value	150,573
Other meats (salted), 1,062,143; value	143,712
Tallow, 364,376; value	31,909
Dried or smoked meats, 1,809,246; value	277,204
Extracts of meat and fluid beef to the value of	287,777
Mutton and lamb (fresh, chilled or frozen), 5,648,118; value	543,779
Pork (barrelled), 9,514,863; value	941,917
Pork (fresh, chilled or frozen), 689,813; value	84,360

The above imports which, as will be noted, do not include wool, hides, hair, tannage and numerous others by-products of the live stock industry, reach a total value for the year ending March 1, 1913, of \$11,330,432.

The effect of the tariff as it appears at the present time is as follows: It has raised the price of feeder and stock cattle throughout the Dominion, but more particularly in the East. On account of the fact that there is annually a large amount of feed going to waste in Western Canada it has been the custom of recent years, especially since the cattle scarcely became apparent, to ship a number of this class of stock from Eastern Canada as stockers for range and farm purposes.

The removal of the tariff has not only raised the price on this class of animal, but has also closed the source of supply to the western farmer as Pennsylvania and neighboring states have taken the large majority of what Eastern Canada has had to offer, besides receiving a number of animals from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The result has been that the price for stocker and feeder cattle has been raised from 1 1/2c to 2c per pound on this side of the line and by shipping direct to the States even greater returns have been obtained.

If Canada were in a position to supply her home markets with



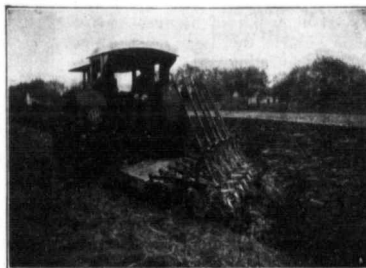
Friendship in Business

WE HAVE about made up our minds that the only kind of business friendship that counts for anything is the kind that is induced by satisfaction on both sides of a business deal.

A friendship which starts in satisfaction is a great incentive to give the same line of goods another trial, and when the second experience is as satisfactory as the first, the habit of buying from that line generally becomes fixed. Having come to this conclusion, it is good business for us to sell only such machines as will be satisfactory in the hands of the customer, so from the smallest to the largest each of our machine sales is a calculated effort to secure further sales from the same source.

We realise that not every man who buys one of our machines is a mechanic; therefore, the I H C aim is to make the machines so good and so simple that anyone not a mechanic can be successful in using them.

The next time you are in need of an oil tractor or engine, binder, mower, rake, disc harrow, manure spreader, cream separator, motor truck, or farm wagon, go to your local dealer and buy from him a machine or implement bearing the I H C trade mark. We promise that we will do our best to guarantee that satisfaction which will lead you into the habit of buying I H C machines. Any I H C machine catalogue is yours for the asking.



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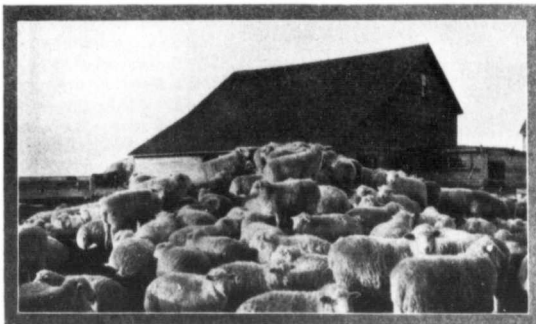
International Harvester Company of Canada Ltd.

WESTERN BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

CHRISTMAS ON THE FARM By E. CORA HIND

CHRISTMAS can hardly be considered a "Farm Problem" though with the high packages contained partially worn garments no one was the wiser as to where they came from, be-



Grade Leicester lambs. Average weight 82 lbs. Price \$7.50 per cwt. Bred and fed by A. J. McKay, Macdonald, Man.

cost of living and the financial stringency the keeping of Christmas in the good old fashioned style will be something of a problem for all of us this year.

Because Christmas is so pre-eminently the children's holiday I hope no child on a farm in the Canadian west will be without a Christmas stocking or something equivalent thereto. One thing that makes poverty harder to bear in the country than the city, is the fact that people are more isolated and if there are cases of actual want they are less likely to come to public notice unless they are very glaring indeed.

One woman whom I knew had a clever way of making sure that no newcomer in her immediate neighborhood went without the traditional Christmas, by insisting of her right as the oldest hostess in the district to entertain the newcomers to their first Christmas dinner. Her house was large and she gathered many a party together and gave them a good time, people who but for her thoughtfulness would have spent the day in sadness and bitterness.

Yet another woman provided for the children by giving a neighborhood Christmas tree in the schoolhouse on Christmas Day. There was a gift for each child and there was a fine discrimination shown in the matter of suiting gifts to real needs without doing anything to make the poorer children feel that their poverty was a matter of public comment. The woman who got up that tree had her eyes open all year. She could not afford to do it all herself but she sought her assistance from friends in other places and if some of the

turnips, flaxseed and good prairie hay. It was not only that this steer won out on the hoof, but he won as a dressed carcass also, having the highest dressing out weight — 70.9 — of any grand champion ever slaughtered at Chicago. In addition to this win the McGregor herd of pure bred Aberdeen Angus cleaned up more firsts and championships than any other pure bred herd at the show.

This year Mr. McGregor has sent down five steers among them Glencarnock Victor II who is even a better steer than his illustrious predecessor, and great will be the rejoicing if nothing in the United States can be found to beat him, for of course the competition will be keen, our American cousins will not let the championship of the biggest livestock show on earth

come to Canada two years in succession if they can help it. There are four other steers in the McGregor exhibit and a superb calf herd which will compete in individual classes, and as a herd for the calf herd championship.

Manitoba Agricultural College has contributed a team to the students judging competition, which will win a good place if they do not come out on top. Furthermore Manitoba has contributed two judges for the International. It is no small honor to

be asked to judge at the International Livestock Show and it seems only just that the honor should come first to the Province of Manitoba, not only because it has the oldest record in breeding, but because it was a Manitoba citizen, to wit J. D. McGregor, who first had the enterprise to go to Chicago as an exhibitor and make his province known.

The judges are A. J. McKay, of Macdonald, Man., President of the Manitoba Sheep Breeders Association, who will judge Leicester sheep, and William McKirdy, of Napinka, Man., President of the Manitoba Horse Breeders Association, who will be one of the three judges selected to pronounce on Clydesdale horses.

Saskatchewan

The Province of Saskatchewan has sent an exhibit of thirty Clydesdale horses of which about 20 are Western Canadian bred. It is a shipment any province might be proud of and is especially a credit to Saskatchewan in view of the comparatively short time the province has been breeding horses.

The Department of Agriculture of Saskatchewan has shown its usual enterprise in assisting the breeders to make the exhibit by paying all the express charges both ways and the entry fees. This will probably amount to \$2,000, but it will be money well expended as such an exhibit in a place like the International Livestock Show will do more to attract really desirable settlers than tons of printed matter distributed haphazard. The reader instinctively discounts the immigration folder, but there is no discount on home bred horses from such studs

Continued on page 54



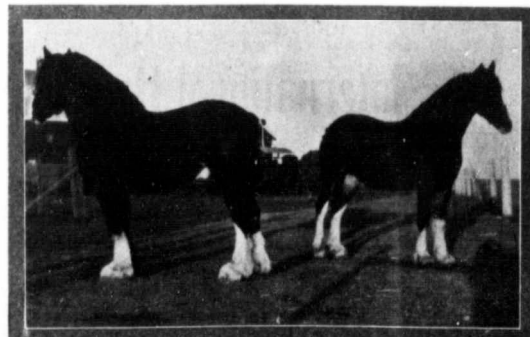
A. J. McKay, Macdonald, Man., President Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association, who will judge Leicester sheep at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago.

cause it was the rule of the tree that only the candy bags be opened at the schoolhouse, all the made up parcels had to be taken home and kept until Christmas Day. The real Christmas spirit of giving to make people happy, not because they have given to you, seems to me to flourish more in the country than it does in the city. Truly there is much of the true Christmas spirit abroad on our prairies and I hope that every dweller in a farm home in the West will have a truly happy Christmas and face the New Year with hope in their hearts.

At the International

The Canadian west is to be well represented at the International Livestock Show at Chicago this year and confidence is strong that a fair proportion of prize money and honors will come our way.

J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, made the name of Manitoba famous all over the continent of America last year by winning the sweepstakes with his splendid steer Glencarnock Victor, who had been bred on a Manitoba farm and fed on nothing but what can be produced on any farm in the West, namely, oats, barley,



Head of Hillcrest stud "The Bruce," who sired all the fillies and stud foals sent by R. H. Taber, of Cundie, to the International at Chicago. And "Queen of the Revels," hand-some imported mare sent by R. H. Taber to Chicago.



MOGUL

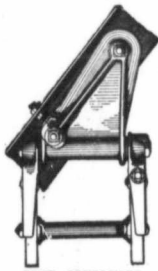
(TRADE MARK)



Engine Gang Plows

Whenever you see an Engine Gang Plow with the levers pointing to the centre of the platform, it is a P & O Mogul. This is an exclusive feature and cannot be found on any other style. There are other exclusive features on the P & O Mogul which place it away in the lead of all other Engine Plows.

We protect the purchaser of P & O Implements from litigation and damage suits because of patents.



CONE COUPLINGS

The beams are connected to the 6-inch angle which forms a part of the frame, by means of a heavy casting and two bolts. One of the holes in this casting is slotted, so that by loosening both bolts, and adjusting the nuts on the bolt which extends through the perpendicular leg of the angle, the beams can be put into an absolute perfect alignment, and with but little trouble.

This cut also shows the cone couplings upon which the beams and bottoms hinge. By means of this cone coupling, all lost motion resultant from wear can be quickly taken up. The spreader is also adjustable.



WEDGE BLOCKS

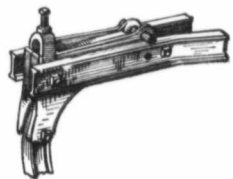
After the plows have been set in perfect alignment, the spacing blocks are adjusted, and serve to keep the bottoms in line, insuring a uniform width of furrow.

The picture above should speak for itself. Seldom is a plow called upon to perform such difficult work, but the quality of work which the P & O Mogul was doing when this picture was taken proves beyond doubt that we have succeeded in building a plow which can always do just a little bit more than could reasonably be expected of it.

The business man who invests all his capital in his enterprise risks failure when a crisis comes. If he would play safe he must hold a portion in reserve. A plow that is built for average conditions only, will fail when the more severe tests come. It has been proven time and again that the Mogul has a reserve strength over all possible emergencies.

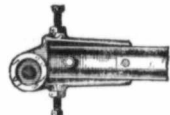
In the marginal cuts of this page we show some of the special features. These are the features which facilitate the handling of the plow, and make satisfactory work a certainty. Don't overlook a single one of them.

If you are interested in Engine Plows write for our pamphlet entitled "Traction Engine Plowing."



PIN-BREAK

Probably one of the most popular features on the Mogul is the pin break feature. A heavy wooden pin, inserted in holes in lugs on standard, throws the draft of the bottom upon the top side of the beam, holding the bottom securely in position under normal conditions. When a root or rock is encountered, and the strain becomes so great as to endanger the bottom, the pin shears off and allows the bottom to swing upward, and clear of the obstruction. It is then only the work of a few moments to put in another pin when the plowing can proceed as if nothing had happened.



WING ADJUSTMENT

This cut shows the set screw adjustment in the beam coupling for regulating the wing of the share.



YOKE AND SCREW FOR LEVELING BOTTOMS

The yoke on the end of the standard for regulating the suction. The bottoms can be regulated to one sixty-fourth of an inch.

Parlin & Orendorff Co.

CANTON, ILL.

International Harvester Corporation of Canada Ltd.

Sales Agents for Canada.



Be a Leader in 1914

CASE Power Plowing Equipment



The Threshing Machine Catalog, for example, contains details of the superior points of construction of Case Steel Threshing Machines—they are fireproof, accident proof, weather proof, loss proof. It also has minute descriptions of our Steam, Gas and Oil Tractors—all Gold Medal Winners.

The Power Plowing Catalog describes the exclusive features of the Case-Racine Automatic-Lift Tractor Gang Plows. If you are interested in profitable plowing the information will be valuable, and so with our Road Machinery and Automobile Catalogs.

Pre-eminence is characteristic of all Case Machinery. Let us have your name and address for any of these Catalogs. They contain valuable and interesting information for you careful buyers.

Road Building Machinery & General Purpose Engine.

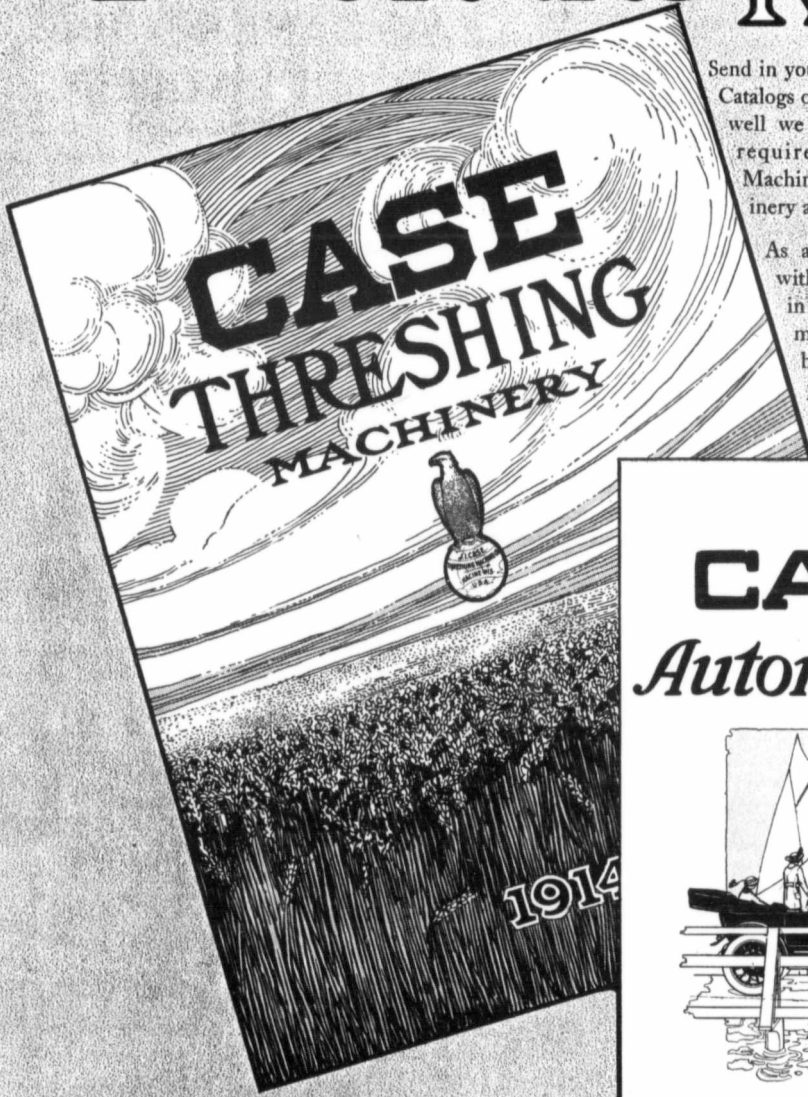
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, (Inc)

741-791 State Street

Racine, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

CANADIAN BRANCHES, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, SASKATOON, REGINA & CALGARY

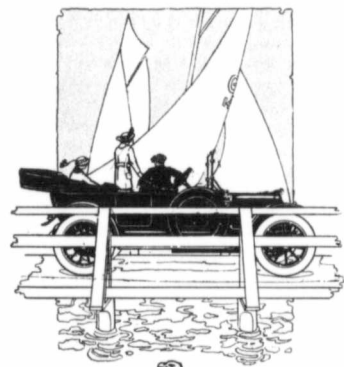
In the Field - on the Road



Send in your name today for the new Catalogs of Case Products. See how well we have taken care of your requirements in Farm Power Machinery, Road Building Machinery and Automobiles.

As a means of keeping step with the new developments in your particular field; as a means of determining the best possible investment for your money you need these Case 1914 Catalogs.

CASE *Automobiles*



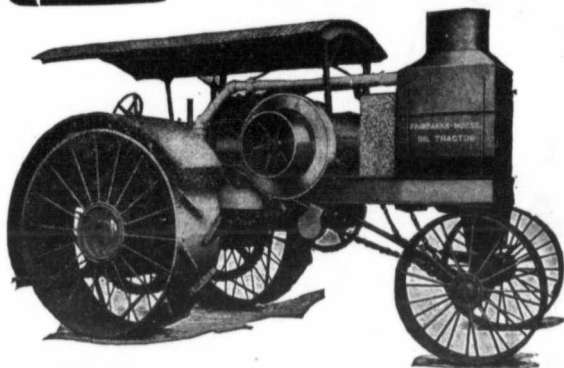
**J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE CO.**

INCORPORATED
741-791 STATE ST.

RACINE, WIS., U. S. A.

CANADIAN BRANCHES, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, SASKATOON, REGINA & CALGARY

Place your Order NOW, that this Tractor may do Your Spring Work



THE FAIRBANKS-MORSE OIL TRACTOR

You may know a number of reasons why you should own a Tractor—users can tell you more—Our Catalogue will give you still further cause for thought. Write for it today—FREE

uses cheapest grade fuel oil—not high-priced gasoline—one feature alone that saves its owners hundreds of dollars. It is the most efficient Tractor you could seek. Let us talk to you about it now.

WE MANUFACTURE

Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractors, 15-30, 20-40 and 30-60 H.P.
Oil Engines, Portable and Stationary, 1 to 500 H.P. for all purposes.
Marine Engines, 2 and 4 Cycle, 3/4 to 100 H.P.
Binder Engines, adapted to all makes of Binders.
Hand and Power Pumps for every purpose.
Truck and Pitless Scales specially designed for farm use.
Electric Lighting Plants, suitable for Country Residences.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED.

WINNIPEG

Montreal

REGINA

St. John

Ottawa

SASKATOON

Toronto

CALGARY

Vancouver

Victoria

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

Preparing Soil for Grain Crops

Continued from page 26

more readily than when either of the other methods is followed. For the past fourteen years the best, safest and cleanest grain has been grown on fallow worked in this way, and the method is therefore recommended.

Fallows that have been plowed for the first time after the first of July, and especially after July 15, have never given good results; and the plan too frequently followed of waiting till weeds are full grown, and often ripe, and plowing under with the idea of enriching the soil, is a method that cannot be too earnestly advised against.

In the first place, after the rains are over in June or early in July, as they usually are, no amount of work whether deep or shallow plowing, or surface cultivation, can put moisture in the soil. The rain must fall on the first plowing and be conserved by surface cultivation.

Weeds, when allowed to attain their full growth, take from the soil all the moisture put there by the June rains, and plowing under weeds with their seeds ripe, or nearly so, is adding a thousand-fold to the myriads already in the

soil, and does not materially enrich the land.

Packers are, without doubt, useful implements on the farm and where, from any cause, the soil is loose they should be used. They are, however, expensive implements and within the means of comparatively few of the new settlers. Fortunately, early plowing and frequent shallow cultivation may be depended upon to produce almost equally satisfactory results in the majority of cases.

Cultivation of Stubble

When farmers summer-fallow one-third of their cultivated land each year, as they should, one-half of each year's crop will be on stubble. For wheat, the best preparation of this land is to burn the stubble on the first warm, windy day in the spring, and either cultivate shallow before seeding or give one or two strokes of the harrow after seeding, the object being to form a mulch to conserve whatever moisture may be in the soil, until the commencement of the June rains.

The portion intended for oats or barley should be plowed four or five inches deep and harrowed immediately; then seeded and harrowed as fine as possible. In

case time will not permit of plowing, good returns may be expected from sowing the seed oats or barley on the burnt ground, and discing it in; then harrowing well.

Fall Plowing

With regard to fall plowing it may be said that, as a rule, on account of short seasons and dry soil, very little work can possibly be done in the fall, but if the stubble-land is in a condition to plow and the stubble is not too long, that portion intended for oats and barley may then be plowed, if time permits.

It is, however, a mistake to turn over soil in a lumpy or dry condition, as nine times out of ten it will remain in the same state until May or June, with insufficient moisture to properly germinate the seed, and the crop will very likely be overtaken by frost.

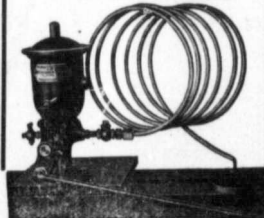
As to the quantity of seed sown and the depth of sowing, long experience has shown that the best results are had in Saskatchewan by the sowing of one and a half bushels of wheat per acre or two bushels of barley or oats. Sowing about two inches deep has given the most satisfactory returns, and the seed should be got in as early as is practicable.

Bring Joy to the Heart of Your Engineer

Make him a Christmas Present of a

PRactical FORCE-FEED OIL PUMP

The Great Cold-Weather Lubricator



PUMPING FROZEN CYLINDER OIL through 16 FEET of tubing, is only one way of demonstrating the superiority of the "PRactical" as a cold weather lubricator. It pumps the dope cold as well as hot—no matter how cold the weather is, when you start your engine, the pump starts feeding. There's no ratchet wheel pawls, etc., to slip and do those little stunts which most engineers are familiar with—Just keep the oil bowl filled, regulate the feed to suit your requirements and the pump does the rest.

Sold with or without sight-feed attachment. Will lubricate any traction or portable engine on the market, single, double, or compound.

Write for catalogue, prices and full information.
McCullough Manufacturing Co.
Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.

Crane & Ordway Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Distributing Agents for Western Canada

Symptoms of Hog Cholera

The symptoms presented by a hog effected with hog cholera are not usually sufficiently clear to enable one to recognize the disease at first sight. In some outbreaks the disease was not suspected until dead hogs were found.

In the acute form of the disease, which is the most prevalent one, lack of appetite and a disposition on the part of the affected animal to separate itself from the other members of the herd are the earliest features noticed. The affected hog will bury itself in the litter and is not easily induced to stir about. When the animal walks, a pronounced weakness may be noticed, especially of the hind quarters. The animal wobbles and sways about in such a manner that quite a few observers take the animal to be affected with some form of paralysis.

While ordinarily those symptoms are the first ones noticed, they are usually preceded by a distinct increase in the body temperature. In normal hogs this ranges between 101 degrees and 104 degrees F. according to the weather conditions, exercise, etc. When, however, we meet with temperature of from 104 degrees to 107 degrees F. in hogs that were not chased about and when the weather is cool, it may be evidence of cholera infection.

Digestive disturbances are often an early feature in such cases. Vomiting is not uncommon and diarrhoea is frequently observed, although the latter may be preceded by a constipation of variable duration. Diarrhoea and constipation not rarely are of alternate occurrence. The bowel discharges in diarrhoea are liquid, of a light or dark color and often emit a very offensive odor. In constipation the ejecta are hard, dark or black in color and often show a coating of partially dried mucous, which in itself may be tinged with blood.

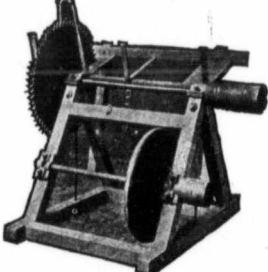
Respiratory complications are common. The animals often show a cough as a result of irritation of the air passages. Pneumonia is a frequent accompaniment of hog cholera and animals in the latter stages of this complication may show great distress in breathing.

In many cases and especially so in young pigs the mucous membranes of the eyelids are red and swollen and the latter may be stuck together by the dried up purulent discharge.

The skin of the abdomen, near the armpits, behind the ears, under the jaw and tail, and that on

Watson's Pole Saws

The best reason we can give you for buying a Watson Pole Saw is that it is a **Watson**. If you have already used Watson Goods, you know what this means; if not, learn this year. Strong, rigid frame, standing firmly and evenly on the ground; heavy steel shafts and boxes, solid fly-wheel, three pulleys; finely-tempered, quality blades that stay sharp—Watson Standard throughout. No wonder these saws last long, and "just slip through the wood." Write for the Watson Catalogue.



Watson's Sleighs

have special features that other makers recognize but cannot employ because of our protecting patents. We guarantee that our sleighs are lighter draft and keep the road better than any other sleigh made. Front Bench has a patent truss that makes for long life, shows have a "rock" where the greatest weight of the load falls. Watson's sleighs are made for hard usage—they stand it. Send for catalogue and prices.

WE SELL:

- Lawn Goods.
- Root Pulpers.
- Harrow Carts.
- Channel Steel Harrows.
- Boss Wood Harrows.
- Steel Boss Harrows.
- Double Trees and Neckyokes.
- Pole and Cordwood Saws.
- Jansville Plows.

- Pulverizers.
- Straw Cutters.
- Sleighs all sizes.
- Grain Grinders.
- Horse Powers.
- Heider Evers.
- Wheel Barrows.
- Warehouse Trucks.
- Turnip Seed Sowers.

John Watson Mfg. Co.
WINNIPEG

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

Manitoba Engines Must Make Good!



We have no half-hearted policy, no enticing sales promise, no narrow gauge claims of goodness to put before engine buyers.

Our greatest asset in the engine-building business is the downright make-good policy back of every engine we sell. No man living who owns a MANITOBA Engine, can truthfully say we have not stood squarely behind him and the engine he bought from us.

Before being able to adopt such a strong policy, we had to be sure of our engine, therefore our first care was to put out a high-grade engine, built with nothing but the best at whatever cost. We produced such an engine in the MANITOBA, and now back it to the limit. Results show the wisdom of our attitude, for our output constantly grows.

We have a catalogue for you. It tells what we use and what we do not use, where we buy our material, how we guarantee the MANITOBA Engine, and how we make it good. Send for a copy. It's full of sound, practical information, free.

WE MANUFACTURE Gasoline Engines, 1 1/2 to 25 H.P.; Grain Grinders, 6 to 12 inch; Wood and Iron Pumps; Wood Saws, all sizes; Pumping and Power Windmills, 8 to 16 feet

"MADE IN THE WEST FOR WESTERN NEEDS"

MANITOBA ENGINES, LIMITED

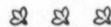
Brandon, Man. Saskatoon, Sask. Calgary, Alta.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

the inner side of the thighs, often show a distinct redness, which during the latter stages may deepen into a dark purple. In other cases red blotches or small blisters may appear on the skin surface.

In the chronic forms of hog cholera the more prominent features are emaciation and digestive disturbances like alternating diarrhoea and constipation. There are commonly respiratory troubles, as chronic pneumonia is a rather frequent complication. Such cases often show a fair appetite so that one is often led to believe that recovery will occur.

It is but rare, however, that such cases turn out well, while in addition they are apt to become a factor in the maintenance of infection on a given farm.



The Business Instinct

Mr. Isaacs had had a busy day, what with lending money at ninety per cent., and discounting bills at fifty, and he was annoyed on returning home to find the apple of his eye howling the house down.

That child would not be quiet—not even when his fond papa took him in his arms. Then the parent

tried walking up and down the room, singing songs; but after having sung every song from "Baa, Baa, Black Sheep," to "Hey Diddle Diddle," he thought of giving it up.

However he tried one more song. It was "Sing a Song of Sixpence." Hardly had he started, when there was an instant hush, and a tin voice cried out:

"Make it two shillings, fader; I'll be athleep in thirty seconds!"



If there is any person to whom we feel dislike, that is the person of whom we ought never to speak.

The Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co. of Canada, Ltd.

DISTRIBUTORS OF TWIN CITY OIL TRACTORS



L. L. BROCKETT

Manager Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co. of Canada

A manufacturing plant covering over 20 acres of ground constitutes the means by which the builders of Twin City Tractors have been able to keep so fully abreast of the times in tractor construction and of the broadening demand of the farmer for the machine that would fit a farm of any size.

Responding to this demand the Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co. of Canada, Limited, have added one size after another to their line of "Twin Cities" until now they have reached an enviable position among tractor builders with four sizes of their perfected machine. To reach this point the company have had behind them a superb plant, a model among manufacturing institutions of its kind, employing 1500 men with a capacity for building nearly 30 complete tractors every week.

Twin City Tractors are built exclusively with four and six cylinder motors equipped to burn kerosene, gasoline, or distillate.

The leader of the Twin City Line is the big six cylinder "60" each cylinder having a bore of 7 1/4 inches and a stroke of 9 inches. This tractor has the tractive power of 60 draft horses and, as far as we have been able to learn, is the most powerful oil tractor on the market today.

Next on the list is the Twin City "40," the first and perhaps the best known of the entire Twin City line.

Following these and perhaps more popular on account of the smaller size appeared the Twin City "25" and then the Twin City "15" which is an appealing size to the large majority of farmers of the northwest.

This company have been extremely wide awake to the trend the tractor business has taken in the way of adapting the tractor to the demands of the user.

There are very few substantial farmers who now cannot find a size or type to suit them in the Twin City line of tractors.

The Twin City Tractor School.

The Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co., recognizing the importance of the fact that complete satisfaction to the buyer of an oil tractor is dependent largely upon how such a machine is handled, conduct a school for the instruction of men in the operation and care of Oil Traction Engines. This move is in line with the Company's policy of doing everything possible to make its engines a satisfactory and profitable investment. The prime motive in taking this step has been to assure their customers of competent engineers to operate their engines.

give the student a good insight into the design, construction and operation of all internal combustion engines.

The course is very practical in its teaching and we have endeavored to cover every vital point with a view of so equipping our students that they will be able to get every ounce of the tremendous power for which the Twin City Engines are noted, and to operate them at the least possible expense to their owners.

A special building with class rooms and adequate equipment is fitted up for this purpose and a man of long experience, who is an authority on gas tractors, has charge of the school with the most competent instructors and supervisors to assist him in shop and expert instruction.

The entire effort of the instructors is devoted to giving pupils in this school the benefit of every moment of their course in acquiring as complete a knowledge of the machine as possible in the time they spend there.

Graduates are competent to operate the engines in the field with sufficient knowledge to insure their proper care. Pupils completing the course should be able to perform the ordinary repairs that may come up, such as re-habilitating bearings, placing new parts on the machine, etc.

ett is an old timer in the machinery business. About twenty years ago he was with Aultman & Miller of Des Moines, Iowa. His next berth was with the International Harvester Co. at Minneapolis in the capacity of salesman. He resigned from this position to accept a position with the Racine Sattley Co. as special salesman, which berth he held for seven years. While with these people Mr. Brockett sold the largest order of small implements that was ever sold out of Minneapolis.

At the time when the Gas Traction Co. decided to enter Canada, Mr. Brockett was engaged as their Canadian Manager and practically introduced the Big 4 tractor into the Canadian West. He remained with these people and their Canadian connection the Emerson-Brantingham Co. until October 1st, 1913, when he assumed the position of Canadian Manager of the Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co. with offices at 166 Princess St.

Mr. Brockett has been responsible for the largest single shipment of tractors that has ever come into the Canadian West. He is well known to the Canadian trade and it is safe to say that the business that is now under his supervision will enjoy its full measure of success.

The Minneapolis Steel & Machinery



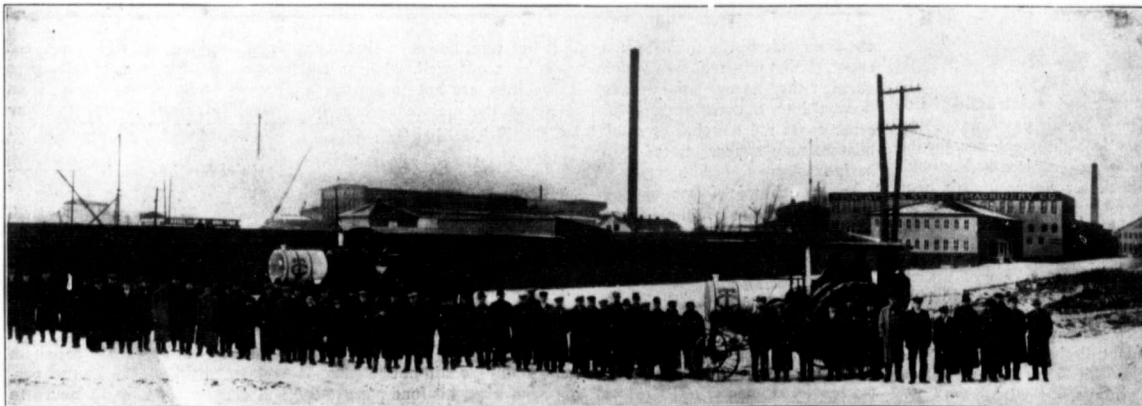
The Purpose of the School.

This course is planned to require about thirty days time and to cover both the theory and practice of gas engine operation and while prepared particularly for the Twin City Tractor, will

The Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co. have recently made preparations whereby they will extend their tractor business into Western Canada.

Mr. L. L. Brockett has been engaged as their Canadian Manager. Mr. Brock-

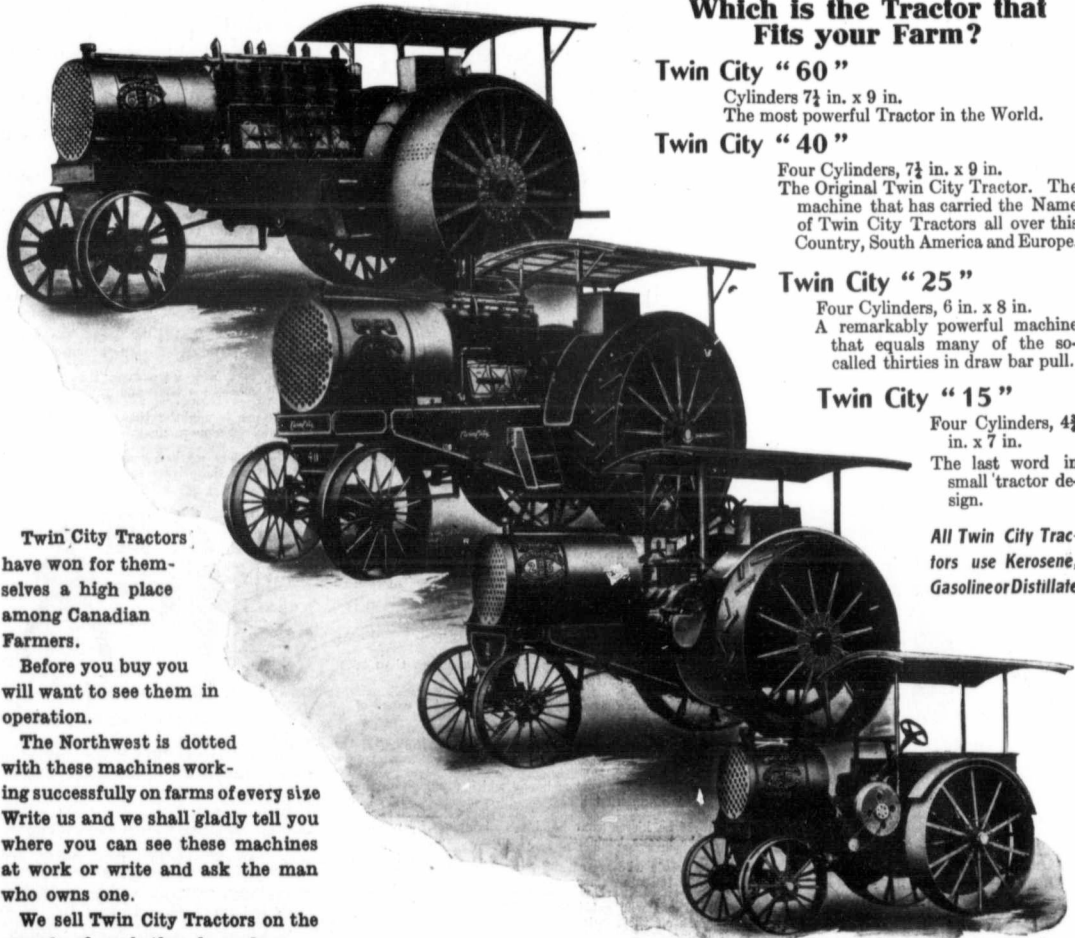
Co. also maintain a branch house at Regina under the supervision of J. Gibney. Just as soon as business warrants it branches will be opened at other Canadian points in order to take care of the trade.



Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co. of Canada, Limited

We approach the coming tractor season with the most complete line of perfected oil tractors ever offered the Canadian Farmer in the FOUR sizes of

Twin City Tractors



Which is the Tractor that Fits your Farm?

Twin City "60"

Cylinders 7½ in. x 9 in.
The most powerful Tractor in the World.

Twin City "40"

Four Cylinders, 7½ in. x 9 in.
The Original Twin City Tractor. The machine that has carried the Name of Twin City Tractors all over this Country, South America and Europe.

Twin City "25"

Four Cylinders, 6 in. x 8 in.
A remarkably powerful machine that equals many of the so-called thirties in draw bar pull.

Twin City "15"

Four Cylinders, 4½ in. x 7 in.
The last word in small tractor design.

All Twin City Tractors use Kerosene, Gasoline or Distillate

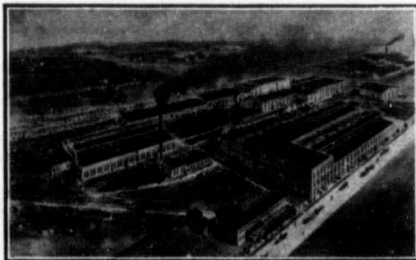
Twin City Tractors have won for themselves a high place among Canadian Farmers.

Before you buy you will want to see them in operation.

The Northwest is dotted with these machines working successfully on farms of every size. Write us and we shall gladly tell you where you can see these machines at work or write and ask the man who owns one.

We sell Twin City Tractors on the records of work they have done.

Get A Tractor That Fits Your Farm



Plant covering 20 acres—Home of Twin City Tractors

Use this Coupon to ask for Free Catalog of the Twin City Oil Tractors
Please mail me your New Catalog of the full line of Twin City Oil Tractors

Name

Post Office

Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co. of Canada, Ltd.
L. L. BROCKETT, Manager WINNIPEG, MAN.

KERNELS FROM NUTS PICKED FOR YOU

Pretty low—High finance.
 Home is where the start is.
 The wages of laziness is debt.
 Advertising a lie makes it bigger.
 Now turned around spells victory.
 Every man has a world to conquer.
 Waistcoats should be seen, not heard.
 Women's rights make children's wrongs.
 All things come to him who waits—and tips.
 One cause of poverty is too many bargains.
 He is a wise holder who knows his own policy.
 Long hair and a short tongue are rare companions.
 Never make up to an admirer; make up for him.
 Motherly women seldom have fatherly husbands.
 Too much regard for your heart goes to your head.
 "Never give up" is a motto which doesn't apply at sea.
 Only the excellent wins; only the superlative endures.
 The curious maid resents nothing so much as curiosity.
 Every woman is old at heart before she is gray of head.
 Candor is the part of courtship that comes after marriage.



The Opportunist

"Would you mind just a-pressin' my husband's trousers as you come along, 'cause he's goin' to a party tonight!"

If all the world were wise, how foolish life would be!

When a man's success makes him unhappy he has failed.

The only sure things are those that have already happened.

A clean desk tonight makes a good beginning tomorrow.

Promises not only come home to roost; they also lay for you.

An honestly let contract is one of the noblest works of man.

When his language is flowery his heart is pretty sure to be sore.

The successful lover always speaks twice before he thinks once.

Half a loaf is better than nervous prostration from overwork.

Men of fashion run to seed early and women of fashion—to waist.

Many a woman who is considered a lioness is really only a cub.

The cloven foot and the cloven breath belong to the same society.

The man who says he thinks too often says it before he thinks.



A Friend in Need

Invalid: "I sometimes feel inclined to blow my brains out."

Friend: "I shouldn't advise you to try it, old man; you know you're a bad shot, and there's nothing much to aim at."

Credit is a valuable acquaintance but a treacherous friend.

"Try, try again" is all right; but "Do it!" is quicker and better.

Tomorrow: the lazy man's curse and the wise man's opportunity.

A straight life is the shortest distance between honesty and honor.

Imported manners never will take the place of domestic courtesies.

It is better to seek perfection in others than to fancy it in yourself.

Of the five senses, common-sense and a sense of humor are the rarest.

Under the spreading chestnut tree the after-dinner speaker stands.

Flattery is a sort of honey which won't go on the bread of married life.

If he kisses your hand it's platonic—if he holds it he means business.

People who are afraid of freckles never make hay while the sun shines.

Those who get into society can't rub the price-mark off the admission ticket.



Farmer: "I thought you said you'd been used to workin' on a dairy farm?"

The New Hand: "So I have."

Farmer: "What! and you can't milk a cow?"

New Hand: "Course I can't; all I done was to pump!"

Painting the town red at night usually leaves it a deep, dark blue next morning.

No woman on her way to buy a new hat was ever known to commit suicide.

Some men's ideas of push are wrapped up in a lawn-mower or a baby-carriage.

The man who really needs the dough is the man most likely to make his daily bread.

Looking backward—a good way to develop hind-sight at the expense of foresight.

There are men who seem to think it is better to be well-heeled than whole-souled.

There are statesmen who still believe that the mouth is mightier than the sword.

We seldom sufficiently prize the collar-button that doesn't roll under the bureau.

A word to the wise may be sufficient, but the man who talks to a fool is another.

The marriage relation would take care of itself if it were not for the married relations.

Fame has a good laugh when a rich man buys an edition de luxe of his own eulogy.

The old man makes the money, the money makes the son, and the son makes the mischief.

The man who warns you that Time is money usually means his time and your money.

The pen is mightier than the sword, but the pigpen graduates more financiers than either.

The letters marked "personal and confidential" are the ones the private secretary opens first.



English Friend: "Don't see the joke? Would a gimlet help you?"

Scotch Worthy: "Man if yer gimlet's no enny sharper than yer wit, it wadna mak' a hole."

You can please a woman by asking her advice; and you can please yourself about taking it.

A man who settles into misery and calls it philosophy is an optimist standing on his head.

The pessimist stands beneath the tree of prosperity and grows when the fruit falls on his head.

No woman ever marries her ideal, for all women respect godliness and all love a dash of the Old Nick.

A city congregation is an assemblage of strangers who wonder if it would be safe to know one another.

Diogenes needed a lantern to find an honest man. In these days he could see the whitewash a mile off.

"It takes nine tailors to make a man," but it frequently requires only one tailor's bill to break him.

An advertisement is like a woman; it may be pretty or plain, but it isn't a success unless it attracts.

Lawyers may enjoy a day off now and then, but most of them are happiest when working with a will.

The infant industry has grown so old that the tariff must still be maintained to support its infirmity.

The plumage of the autumnal hat indicates that the Nature-fakers have gone into the millinery business.

There are three things that no man can guess: the kick of a mule, the decision of a judge, and the age of a woman.

It is Time to Investigate

and learn the difference between the various threshers and tractors.

You will want to give your order early, not only to get your machinery in time, but to get the matter out of the way before your spring work begins.

If you want a gas tractor, you should look well into the features of the Nichols-Shepard Oil Gas Tractor:

In the first place, it works, and everybody buying one is pleased with it.

Everyone sold sticks and is constantly in use by the owner.

It is simple and every part is out in the open where it is easily cared for.

It is the most easily guided tractor made with its Auto-Steering Device.

No yank or jerk like chain guides.

It burns Kerosene at all loads.

It gives a steady power for threshing.

It has the most simple and effective radiator and cooling system ever devised.

It will cool with oil as well as water.

It has lots of power.

It will plow and thresh equally well.

It is not built or sold by a trust.

It will please you as it has this man:

Geo. Itzen, of Herman, Minnesota, says:

"In regard to the 22 Horse Power Oil-Gas Tractor and the 30 x 46 Red River Special Separator and attachments I bought of you this year, I will say that I am well pleased with the whole outfit and that it is better than was represented to me. The Oil-Gas Engine has more power than I need to pull the separator, and would easily pull a 32 inch cylinder separator. It runs from morning till night like a clock. My boy, 19 years old, runs the engine and he has had no experience with gas engines before. He is getting along fine in both threshing and plowing. The highest amount of kerosene burned with this engine in 10 hours was 35 gallons. The Red River Special Separator is a dandy. We threshed 3600 bushels of oats in 10 hours and did fine work. This is pretty good for a small rig. Anyone wishing to buy a gas or oil engine will get the best by buying from you."

Write for Catalogue.

It tells all about it.

Nichols & Shepard Co. Battle Creek, Mich.

In Continual Business since 1848.

Builders of the Red River Special Threshers, Steam and Oil-Gas Tractors, Wind Stackers, Self Feeders and all attachments

Canadian Branches: REGINA, Saskatchewan; WINNIPEG, Manitoba

PRACTICAL TALKS TO THRESHERMEN

CONDUCTED BY PROFESSOR P. S. ROSE

Note.—The term "gas engine" in these lessons will be used indiscriminately in speaking about all internal combustion engines.

Talk No.
LXXX

A GAS tractor consists of a gas engine mounted on a suitable frame and connected through suitable gearing to the drive wheels. There is also a clutch to disconnect the motor from the transmission if it is desired to run the motor for stationary work. The idea is sim-

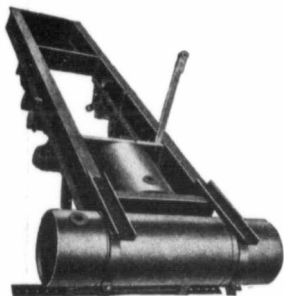


Fig. 162.

licity itself. All that seemed necessary to the original designers was to build a suitable frame and mount a good engine thereon. The engine was already developed in stationary, marine and automobile practice; wagons and road vehicles had been in use for many years and the problem seemed easy.

Yet in spite of the seeming ease of designing a tractor it has required fifteen years to bring it to its present state of perfection. Some of the best engineers in this country have worked on the problem and even yet there is much to be done. There is a long hard road always between the idea and the finished product. The work of adapting, perfecting and fitting all the parts into a harmonious whole, requires time, patience and a high order of inventive ability. A patent usually covers the idea. It requires the designer and the workman to make the machine practicable and their work is by no means any easier or less a

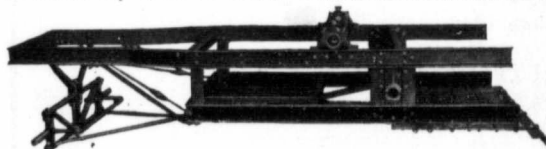


Fig. 163.

matter of genius than that of the inventor.

After the automobile was perfected, it was easy enough to build a tractor but not easy to build one that would stand up to the work. The first machine

proved weak, first one part would fail and then another. Troubles arose everywhere; the gearing wore out or broke, the shafts failed, the frame work gave way and the motors gave trouble. The reason for all this was that no one knew the magnitude of the stresses due to shock and vibration nor the effect of hard usage on rough roads. Automobile experience did not help because an automobile is not a tractor. It does not haul loads and would soon wear out if put to such heavy service. It will carry loads, but not draw them. There is a tremendous difference between the two kinds of service. A motor suitable for automobile work would heat and cause all sorts of trouble if loaded as heavily and for such a long period as a tractor. The adapting of all the essentials to make up a complete serviceable tractor took time and was the result of experience gained in that particular line of work. There is still much room for improvement, especially in the matter of light

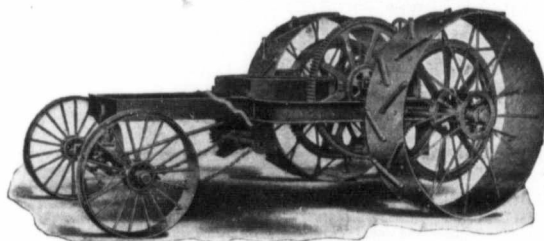


Fig. 164.

tractors. Heavy tractors seem to be fairly well standardized and probably will not be greatly improved for a number of years, until a different type of engine is adopted which will burn the heavy fuel oils.

The Frame Work

The foundation or frame work of a tractor must be built not only

strong enough to withstand all stresses due to the motor and rough roads, but rigid enough to hold all parts in perfect alignment. The frame not only must uphold the machinery, but be rigid enough to withstand all the

twisting stresses occasioned by the load. It must be remembered that the entire power of the en-

frame work in this case is simple and strong.

Figure 163 shows the type of

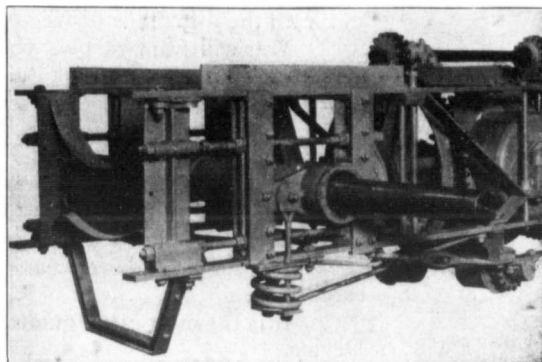


Fig. 165.

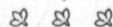
gine is often exerted in moving the frame in a certain direction while the load acts like a force in the opposite direction.

If the frame lacks rigidity, the main shaft, counter shaft and rear

frame used for a well known medium weight tractor. The side members are made of heavy channel iron tied together with heavy castings. The lower frame also consists of channel beams firmly riveted together and attached to the main frame with the heavy castings in the rear and by vertical struts and braces in front. This sub-base supports the motor and is the part to which the drawbar is attached. It is evident that this frame lacks the simplicity of the one first mentioned. It probably costs more proportionately to build and for the power of the engine we would judge there might be a greater percentage of the entire weight of the tractor in the frame. In Figure 164 another type of engine frame is shown. This consists of a central rectangular part with heavy channel beams extending midway of the length of the central portion and bolted thereto. The motor is supported on a heavy cast base bolted to the main frame. Here is another example of a strong, simple tractor frame.

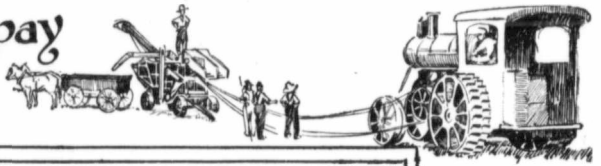
One of the strongest and simplest tractor frames or chassis is the box section built up of I beams or channel beams and reinforced with braces between the side pieces. An example of this simple form of construction is shown in figure 162. The side members are formed of heavy I beams which are tied together with an I beam at the rear and by numerous cross bars, besides the heavy casting that forms the base for the motor. The frame is riveted together, which is a much better method of construction than using bolts, as with bolts the nuts are almost sure to shake loose. The construction of the

Figure 165 represents a built-up style of construction, which while strong enough, is expensive to build. It contains too many pieces, there are too many bolts and too many joints for wear and lost motion. It is perfectly possible to build a strong, satisfactory tractor frame in this way but not as easy as with the box section made up of single structural shapes nor nearly as cheap.



To enjoy today, don't worry about tomorrow.

When the gang draws pay for loafing



THE foreman who is studying for efficiency must see the waste in using Belts that go wrong—tying up the whole outfit. He must see the waste of precious time—which is money. He must also see the loss entailed by a gang being thrown off work, but not off the pay roll.

A cheap belt piles up a bill of expense that may seem purely incidental—but which is directly attributable to poor belting.

A Goodyear Belt will not run slack—it will not stretch. The seam cannot open. It is sealed with pure rubber fused into the cover. The splicing is very carefully made. It will not pull apart.

In the making of Goodyear belting, the many plies of hard-fibre cotton duck—each thoroughly permeated with rubber “friction”—are compressed into a solid combination of strength and grip.

The Goodyear “curing” or vulcanizing is done while the Belt is stretched to its utmost limit by special machinery. All tendency to stretch in service is taken away. That is why Goodyear Belts do not stretch in service.

The toughness of carefully tested cotton fibre inseparably united under tremendous pressure with high-grade rubber friction, makes a pliable Belt of great strength. One that cannot pull apart or split.

GOODYEAR THRESHER BELTS

Goodyear Thresher Belts grip the pulleys. They convey all the power because they do not slip. The outer surface of rubber holds tenaciously to the pulley. The belt is pliable under any weather conditions.

The rubber covering protects the inner fabric of the Belt from rain, oil, etc., which would set up rot and decay.

Neither heat nor cold, rain or shine, can affect the pliability and effectiveness of our Thresher Belts. They remain pliable under the hardest service. Repeat orders from Threshermen, and big increases in our Belting sales, prove that they are satisfying the demands of experienced men.

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO.
of Canada, Limited
Head Office, TORONTO
Factory, Bowmanville



Our Free Book on “How to Choose a Belt” would interest you. A card to our nearest branch will bring you one.

Branches at—Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Montreal, St. John.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

Our Christmas Tree

Take Your Pick

Select your own prize. You can take your choice of everything on the tree as well as from a big list of other prizes.

And another good thing about our tree; you need not stop with one. Pick out all you are able to use to advantage.

You never had a better opportunity than right now. Make yourself the present of a power-farming outfit, this or next week. Such an outfit will make Christmas presents to you every week in the year.

Our machines give you better crops, more profit and more leisure time.

Remember your friends this Christmas. Get one of our custom outfits and thresh, plow and do all of their other custom jobs in a way that will please them next year and for many years to come.

Ask For Catalogs

We will gladly send you catalogs describing any of our machines. Ask for the ones you want. Tell the Rumely man near you or write us about your work and let us show what we have to help.

They Are All Prizes

All of our machines are sure-enough prizes even though we cannot present them as gifts.

Every one is low priced, quality considered. And think of the advantages of machines like OilPull and GasPull tractors, Gaar-Scott, Advance and Rumely steamers and separators, Advance husker-Shredders and Rumely balers.

Remember what Olds and Falk stationary and portable engines and the machines they will operate will save for you in the way of hard work, as well as in expenses. You will miss it if you delay. Act quick. Old Santa's bells will soon be heard.

Make yourself happy and make your family happy by buying an outfit that will insure your profits. You will have one other good reason to recall this Christmas with pleasure, if you see the Rumely man today.



Merry Christmas!

In all sincerity, we extend this Yuletide greeting to every buyer and to every seller of our machines, to everyone now using them, to every one who will use them, and to those who should use them. To you and yours, and all the world, a merry Christmas!

Rumely Products Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Power-Farming Machinery

837

LaPorte,

Indiana



Take Your Pick

AN OILPULL or a GasPull tractor will cut more than \$1.00 from the cost of each acre you plow, and deduct over 10c from the cost of every bushel of wheat you produce.

Will do the work of at least ten or twelve horses, and save a big percentage of their expense.

Will work night and day if necessary.

Requires no expensive shelter, and will not take up as much room as the horses it replaces.

Does not require food when it is not working, and never has to be curried.

Requires no fireman, and no water or coal hauler.

Does not need a licensed engineer. Anyone can run a GasPull or an OilPull, after proper coaching.

Not only cuts the cost of crop raising, but helps you harvest your grain crop and haul it to market.

Will grind your feed, saw your wood, pump water for you or run the separator.

Makes itself useful almost every day in the week, the year around.



Good On Any Job

RUMELY PRODUCTS CO., INC.,
Estevan, Sask.

Estevan, Sask.

Gentlemen:

The 30-60 OilPull has given entire satisfaction for economy of fuel, power and durability. I have plowed all season with one of your 8-furrow plows, pulling a packer and drag harrow with the plow, which load does not seem to be in the least an overload for this engine.

In threshing with your 40x64 Ideal Separator, driven by the above-mentioned engine, I have threshed 22,000 bushels of wheat in fourteen and one-half days. The work done with the outfit satisfied the farmers entirely.

LISTON C. GRIDER.



The OilPull Tractor is the only tractor that burns cheap kerosene or distillate at all loads and under all conditions. It has proven its superiority among kerosene burning tractors, in scores of public contests and on thousands of farms.

You can get an OilPull tractor in the size you want. We have 15-30 h.p., 25-45 h.p. and 30-60 h.p. No matter what the size of your farm or where it is located, we have an OilPull tractor that is just right for your work.

Ask For OilPull Catalog



Makes \$50 per Day

RUMELY PRODUCTS CO., INC.,
La Porte, Ind.

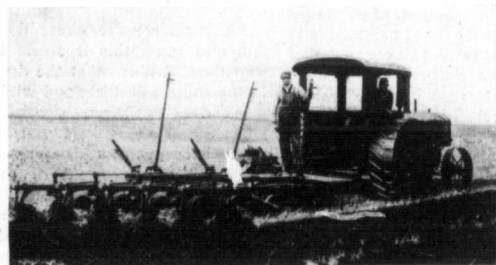
Carbon, Alta.

Gentlemen:

In April, May and June I was engaged to operate your GasPull Tractor in the most difficult kind of soil in Alberta, namely that of Turtleback round Carbon. I used five 14" breaker bottoms and did excellent work.

I have operated several makes of engines, but I liked this engine so well that Mr. Mansett and myself, of Carbon, purchased one in October of this year, also a 28x48 separator, and it now is a pleasure for me to say that in 18 days of threshing, after paying every expense, we have a net profit of \$900 or exactly \$50.00 per day to our credit. We have given entire satisfaction and we have received the highest recommendations for our work.

C. H. FATTISON.



This handy tractor burns gasoline and shows the same efficiency on this fuel that is shown by the OilPull on kerosene. It weighs only 11,000 pounds, and will turn on a 15-foot circle. It gives 15 h.p. on the drawbar and 30 h.p. on the belt.

One man and 25 gallons of gasoline will plow up to 15 acres of stubble in a ten-hour day with a GasPull tractor. It will pull five 6-foot binders in harvesting. Under proper working conditions, it will drive a 30-inch separator.

Ask For GasPull Catalog

You get the same thorough satisfaction no matter which of our tractors you select. Make up your mind right now that a GasPull or an OilPull tractor will please you, because these tractors are pleasing hundreds of others, situated just as you are. You will get even stronger recommendations for these tractors than the ones we publish here if you talk with GasPull or OilPull owners.

Now is the time to buy your tractor, and winter is the time to try it. Close the year right by getting a Rumely tractor and the machines that go with it. We have a big line of machines to help keep your tractor busy. Let the Rumely man near you help you to pick out a complete outfit, or write us and let us show you what we have to help.

Full description of the OilPull or the GasPull tractor or of any of our other machines sent on request.

Rumely Products Company

Incorporated

Power-Farming Machinery

LaPorte

Canadian Branches:

Indiana, U.S.A.

Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Brandon, Man.; Edmonton, Alta.; Saskatoon, Sask.;
Calgary, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Toronto, Ont.



838

Thresherman's Question Drawer

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Q. T.B. Please explain to me how to fire a straw burning fire-box boiler, and why the flues get to leaking so easily when straw is used as fuel?

A. There is nothing which will worry a man so much as trying to fire a boiler with straw, when he does not understand the art, but a free steamer in the hands of an expert fireman is an easy job. One can make a great deal of extra work for himself by stirring the fire too much, thus making an extra amount of clinkers on the grates and stopping up the tubes at the tube sheet. A poor fireman who keeps lifting the fire and stirring it with the firing fork will have to clean off the tuber sheet as often as six times an hour; while a good fireman will not clean the tube sheet any oftener than once in two or three hours.

One of the important points (as in firing with wood or coal), is to keep the grates well covered, that is, not leave any dead space for cold air to rush into the firebox. If the firebox is wide, one can be sure that the grate is always covered by placing a fork full on one side, the next one on the other side and then one in the middle, and if this is kept up there is no danger of leaving any bare place on the grates. Too many firemen push all the straw to the center and poor results are sure to follow.

We have warned you against stirring the fire; yet there is some stirring needed. After the grates are well covered with ashes or clinkers (which will be noticed by the feel of the work while the straw not burning so freely), the fork can be put under the fire with the points of the tines turned downward, and the ashes or clinkers can be pushed through the grates without disturbing the fire very much. This will allow the air to get to the fire again and make it burn freely, which will be noticed when the next straw is placed in the firebox.

The draught door, or ash pan door, is made large enough to pull the ashes out, which should be done from time to time, but the ash or draught door should not be kept wide open. An inch opening is generally sufficient to admit air for easy steaming, and whenever firing is stopped the draught door should be shut down. At first glance this may seem to be of little account, but straw or fuel makes a very uneven heat. While

the average heat is sufficient to keep up the steam, yet at times the heat is much greater than when burning wood or coal. Thus the fuel sheet and flues are heated to a very high temperature at times, and if, while the engine is yet running, the exhaust is allowed to draw much cold air through the firebox and into the tubes, we can then see where the trouble comes from. There is nothing which will make the tubes leak so quickly as getting them real hot and then allowing cold air to strike them while in a heated condition. The beads of the tubes are exposed, and being so much thinner than the tube sheet, they will contract sooner than the tube sheet and thus becomes loosened. After this occurs a number of times the tubes will become so loose that they will rattle in the tube sheet when the boiler cools down.

An imperfect fire chute door will also cause this trouble. It sometimes happens that the door in the chute will stick, and while firing does no harm, especially when the chute is kept full of straw, but when firing is stopped, the straw will burn out of the chute and the door, refusing to drop, cold air, will rush in and the tubes will be sure to be damaged.

In burning straw the ash door should be kept closed as far as possible, only allowing it to open far enough to burn the straw. And it is surprising to see how little a space is sufficient to admit the required amount of air.

Q. H.R.K. The flues in our engine leaked some last fall near the close of the season. Is there any danger that they will close up with rust during the winter? This engine has been used only one season in both plowing and threshing. Would you advise using the roller expander and beading tool or the beading tool alone? Can the leaks be repaired while the water is left in the boiler in case the cold water pressure is applied, so that the pressure can be tried again without having to refill the boiler? I carry a steam pressure of one hundred and seventy-five pounds; would two hundred and sixty-five pounds of cold water pressure be too much? The engine is equipped with a 3/4-inch Penberthy injector which does not furnish enough water. Would it increase the discharge if I put one a one-inch suction hose



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Demands Strong, Reliable, Damage-Proof Batteries.

Columbia Multiple Batteries are all this and more. They are the most economical source of current on the market. Get one from your dealer.

If he does not handle them, write us and we will tell you where to get them.

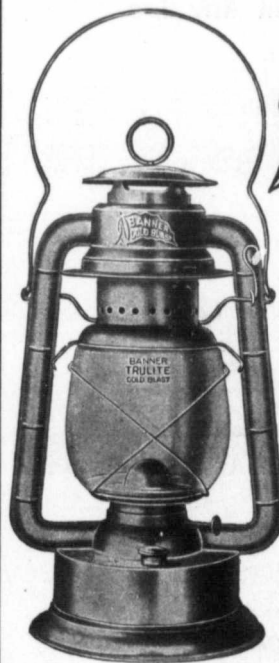
We will send you a 32-page book on Ignition, free. It gives you valuable points about finding and remedying trouble in gasoline engines and shows you how to keep your motor running properly. Address mail to

Tractor Department

Canadian National Carbon Co., Ltd.

99 PATON ROAD, TORONTO, ONT.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.



The Spulite

Gold Blast Lantern

The Latest and Best Thing in Lantern Manufacture

Glass will not break, crack, or become smoked.

They give 12 candlepower bright white light.

They burn 24 hours with one filling.

Bowl shaped glass is easily cleaned.

Sold by all Dealers

Manufactured by

Ontario Lantern & Lamp Company, Limited

Hamilton • • Canada

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WE'RE OLD ENOUGH TO VOTE



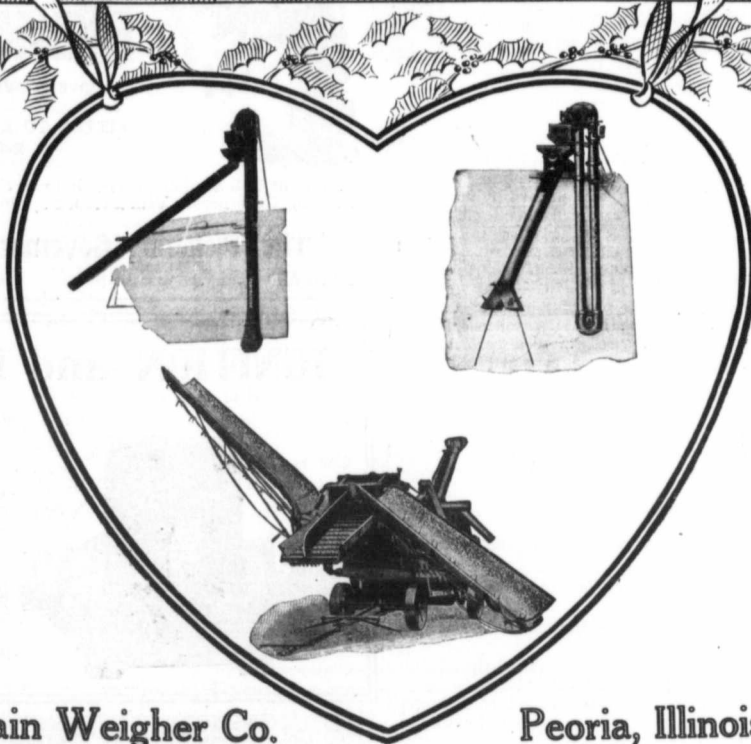
because we started this Jack business in 1892 and that is 21 years ago. And during all this time we have retained the good will of that fine body of men—the Threshermen. We have always made a good Jack. Ask your dealer for the "Barth" Jack and us for a catalog.

Barth Manufacturing Co.,
179 L Street Milwaukee, Wis.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

THE HART LINE

Peoria
Perfection
and
Glendale
Automatic
Registers
Loaders
and
Baggers
==
Big Free
Catalog



Hart-
Brown
Wing
Carriers
Hart
Universal
Thresher
Racks
==
Big Free
Catalog

Hart Grain Weigher Co.

Peoria, Illinois, U.S.A.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

in place of the 3/4-inch hose that came with the outfit?

A. If you draw the water out of the boiler and wash it thoroughly you will not have any trouble with the flues rusting during the winter time. Before starting out to plow in the spring, you ought to find out which flues are leaking and expand them and bead them over carefully. If the job is done in a workmanlike manner they will not give you any trouble for a considerable time, although in such heavy work as plowing and especially if alkali water is used, there is sure to be more or less trouble with the flues. This cannot be overcome by any means we have ever discovered, the only thing you can do is to repair them at frequent intervals. For old flues we prefer to use the roller expander. You can repair the flues while the boiler is under a few pounds of water pressure, but in our opinion the work can be done just as effectively when the boiler is empty. If you have had any experience in expanding flues you will be able to tell by the feeling when they are expanded enough. Expanding too much, of course, will

distort the flue sheet and will cause trouble with adjacent flues even though they were formerly perfectly tight. If you wish to test the boiler with cold water to determine if it is not weakened it will be all right to run the pressure up to two hundred and sixty pounds; however, we think such a test is unnecessary with a boiler only one year old if it has been given reasonable care. It would probably increase the discharge of the injector to increase the size of the suction hose but we doubt if the difference would amount to a great deal. What you really need is a little larger injector.



Q. J.R.F. Will you please tell me whether a 40-horse power automobile engine has as much or more power than a 7 horse power steam engine? I have a traction ditcher operated by a 7 horse power steam engine and would like to change it for a gasoline motor.

A. Automobile engines are rated at a piston speed of one thousand feet per minute which in the case of an engine with four

and one-half inch stroke would represent a rotational speed of more than 2,000 r.p.m. If the engine runs at half this speed, it will have a little less than one-half as much power. If at a quarter, the power will be less than a quarter of the maximum. There is a good deal of misapprehension in regard to horse power. Many people seem to think there is a difference between steam horse power and gas horse power, but there is not. A horse power is a perfectly definite mathematical unit just as definite as a bushel of grain or a pound of meat. It doesn't matter how the power is generated, a horse power represents the same quantity of work in either case. If you have a steam engine that is generating 7 horse power neither more or less, and a gas engine that is generating 40 horse power, it is very easy to see which engine is the more powerful. The reason for the general misapprehension lies principally in the fact that the power of a steam engine can be varied greatly by varying the steam pressure or varying both steam pressure and speed. The variations possible with a gaso-

line engine are confined to speed only. Many builders of steam engines rate them at low steam pressure and low speed while, as a matter of fact, they may be operated at a much higher speed and at double the steam pressure. Nearly every steam tractor can be made to generate three times as much power as that at which it is rated. Some of the gasoline tractors will generate fully twice as much power as their rating, while others have an overload capacity of only about ten per cent. These are the reasons for the general lack of understanding in regard to power.

J. M. Reid

REAL ESTATE & INVESTMENT BROKER
649 Somerset Block, Winnipeg
**Specializing in Warehouse
and Trackage Property**
If thinking of locating in Winnipeg,
write for list of choice properties.

FOR SALE—JOHN DEERE 8-
BOTTOM ENGINE GANG PLOW
—Practically new, guaranteed in
repair. Price \$325 f.o.b. Stonewall.
Address MALCOLM J. STAN-
BRIDGE, Box 181, Stonewall.

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers.

**The Cure of Disease and Pain
By Natural Scientific
Means**

ANYTHING that will alleviate human suffering, real or imaginary, is a welcome guest in any home circle and should take precedence of all else in those journals that address themselves to the business of satisfying the news-hunger.

In this connection we are glad to direct the notice of our readers to the National Institute of Winnipeg, which has recently at great cost added to its equipment the very latest which has been discovered or designed in advanced therapeutics for the rational treatment of disease or pain.

It is not a new "fad," nor does it seek to come between patient and physician; its purpose, rather, is to work in harmony with the medical faculty and established medical practice generally throughout the four Western Provinces, to aid it in the treatment of chronic cases which require more than the usual medicinal course to effect a cure.

Electricity in one or other of its wonderful adaptations is the leading element in this new departure—not drugs or anything bearing the semblance of witchery or black art, but simply the common sense application of natural means made by skilled professional men who have made this field of Natural law a lifelong study; who not only have a perfect faith in their ability to successfully handle any case they undertake to treat, but have on record their scores of radical and complete cures effected on well known people (some of whom are personally known to us) who are glad to testify as to the relief they have obtained.

An announcement of the "National Institute" will be found on another page, and we have every confidence in recommending any suffering reader for whom the matter has any interest to obtain full particulars of the institution and its methods, etc. Rheumatism, Indigestion, Constipation, Nervousness, Insomnia, Sciatica, Neuritis, Bladder, Kidney and Liver trouble are among the many ailments to which this special treatment is peculiarly adapted.

While not lending itself to unnecessary extravagance, the institute itself has been fitted up in the most comfortable, not to say luxurious manner for the accommodation of patients. Spotless cleanliness and perfectly hygienic fixtures, apparatus and furniture give an inviting appearance to this fine "home-hospital" and can

scarcely fail to reassure the most nervous visitor as to his or her security and quietude while under its roof.

**Something Good for the
Boys and Girls**

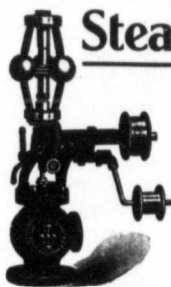
We invite the special notice of the young folks (or older folks; it doesn't matter which) to the two announcements of "The Colonial Art Co." in this issue. It is an opportunity to earn by very little trouble a really good watch or a fine piece of jewellery in the form of a platinette pendant. As we guarantee all our advertisers, we take it upon us to say that the goods sent out by this company are of high class character, and feel sure will give perfect satisfaction to anyone who will take the ordinary pains that are necessary to win them. You can't get anything worth having in this world for nothing. You may have no money to buy much but you can purchase a lot of fine things by a little bit of well-directed effort. This is a case in point.

Better Care of Farm Poultry

POULTRY upon the general farm, where it is taken care of, is returning larger profits for the amount of work put in than any other line of live stock. I am sorry to say that poultry upon the average farm is given very little care and is not considered to need very much attention. But even under ill treatment the chickens are buying a good many clothes and nearly all the groceries from March 1 until November. The eggs that are sold during the summer months are taken either to the grocery store and exchanged for groceries or taken to the dry goods and clothing store. In the fall the young stock is disposed of, and the proceeds go to buy Christmas presents.

During the long spring and summer months the faithful wife has to care for the flock. The husband seems to be too busy with his farm work to give any time to help put out a batch of chickens before he goes to the field to work. The task falls upon little Johnny to make some kind of shelter for the little fellows, but he does not know what they want, so he fits up some kind of a small box and places "old biddy" and her small brood out close to the grove or orchard, together with the larger and older ones. It is all a hurry and the right care is not given.

Why not change the program and give the old hen a chance to prove that she is capable of pro-



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"THE GOVERNOR WITHOUT JOINTS"

give greatest efficiency

FITTED TO EVERY BUILD OF ENGINE

Patent Ball Ranger Speed Changer Supplied on all Genuine Pickering Governors. Will increase speed 50% or more. PICKERING

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Henricks Novelty Co.

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from GANDY**

**Greeting to the Men
who helped make
GANDY Belts famous**

There is something more than mere manufacturing required to make a success of any product. That something is the good will of customers, present and prospective. The

GANDY Thresher Belt acknowledges the part that 30,000 American Threshermen have played in its success. Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to you, Gentlemen, and many of 'em.

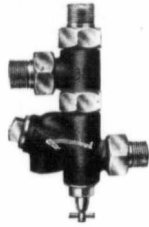
THE GANDY BELTING CO.
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Gandy Thresher Belts are handled by Thresher Engine Manufacturers and reputable Dealers everywhere.

Look for These Three Identifying Marks

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2. The Trade Mark
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THE DESMOND IS YOUR MODEL "U" INJECTOR



If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct and give us his name. We will see you are supplied.

The One Injector that will give perfect service under all conditions

Every injector is thoroughly tested before leaving our hands and carries an unqualified guarantee to do perfect work under any test.



No need to bother with so-called "Special Connections." No need for "Rights & Lefts," "Fronts & Backs." The one Model U will fit all connections. The two-piece body connected with a Union Nut does the trick. Loosen the nut, turn the connections to meet your piping at whatever angle is most convenient. No need to wait until your dealer can secure an injector to fit your piping—if he has but one Model U in stock, it will be the right one for your needs. In addition to this exclusive feature, it is just as good in every other respect as every other injector.

If your feed water is sometimes too hot for your injector to handle readily, get one of our No. 77 Cold Water Ejectors. It raises more water with less steam and with less increase of temperature than any other injector made.

Model "U" is FLEXIBLE and will meet every demand that can be made on an injector. Starts low at from 20 to 25 lbs. and works high to 175 lbs.



Special high pressure injectors can be furnished when desired. The Model "U" lifts water 25 feet; handles water at 130 deg. and delivers to the boiler at almost 212 deg.

Absolutely automatic, it will not "buck" or "break" under any circumstances. The drip cock of the Model "U" permits draining the injector and piping in freezing weather and makes convenient place for drawing hot water when in operation.

DESMOND STEPHAN MFG. CO.
URBANA, OHIO.



CRANE & ORDWAY CO., LTD.
SALES AGENTS FOR CANADA
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

ducting just as much money proportionately as the heavy porker? If more time would be given to the poultry and a few more hens added to the flock and handled together with the farm rotation, the profit from the farm would be increased without much additional labor. They are not given the care that they should have. The old scrubs ought to be exchanged for well bred hens. The houses are poor and inefficient. They are not constructed on the right plan and this, together with improper methods of feeding, cuts down the profit.

A good many people think that the place for poultry is upon a special poultry farm, but there is just as large a field for poultry upon the general farm as there is upon the special farm. Well bred stock and proper methods of feeding are keystones to the success of the poultry industry. Wherever a person has a few acres and a cow or two, there is where he should have a bunch of chickens. This is just as true, also, with the person who has a farm of several hundred acres. Of course the number of chickens that one has must be in proportion to the facility with which he can reach his market.

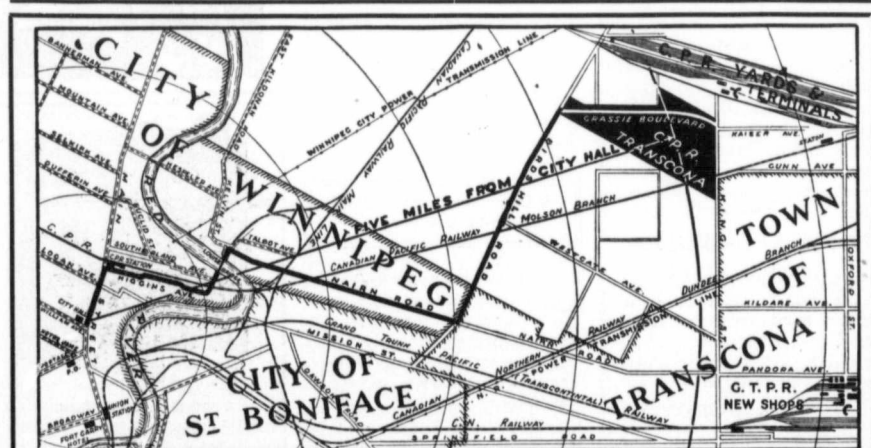
The average number that is kept at the present time upon the farm is only forty-two; that is taking the census report as to the

number of fowls kept and the number of farms that reported poultry. This appears to be very small, but it merely goes to show that farmers are not raising the poultry that they should. There should be from two hundred to three hundred fowls kept on

every farm of two hundred acres; and not less than one hundred hens on any farm of over five acres. I am speaking of the general farm, and not the specialized poultry farm. But before the farmer adds more hens to his flock he had better exchange the

old worthless one for more productive individuals.

If the farmer could obtain the individual egg yield from his flock and find out just how much each one was producing, I am afraid that he would find a good many of them to be star boarders.



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MONEY-MAKING
INVESTMENT
In Property Values**

The outstanding features of the above key map are as follows:
Our property is shown in black. The straight line between the City Hall and the centre of our property shows the distance to be exactly five miles. The irregular heavy black line connecting with Grassie Boulevard shows the shortest automobile road between the City Hall and the C.P.R. roundhouses. The dotted lines show the electric car routes in operation. The C.P.R., C.N.R., Grand Trunk Pacific and the transmission lines of the Winnipeg Electric Power and the C.N.R. are also shown. Study the map carefully, then write for latest illustrated folder to

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WANTED, RELIABLE AGENTS. WRITE FOR SPECIAL SELLING CONTRACT.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Cash Prizes to Farmers

DURING the winter months we realize that our readers have much more time at their disposal than they have at other seasons of the year. The evenings are long and the farm work is comparatively light. It is a season for reading and reflection. We also realize that scattered around among our farmers there is a large amount of valuable information that we would like to get hold of for general distribution among our readers. Now you have the information and we have the means of distributing it through the columns of this magazine.

We also realize that you are not going to sit down and spend several hours in dealing with a subject just for fun, so we are going to make it worth your while. Below will be found several subjects that are open to competitive articles for which we offer cash prizes. There is a first and a second prize for each subject, and one person can compete on only one article. For example if articles were submitted by one person on subjects 1 and 2, a prize would be allowed on only one subject. Articles submitted in this should run from 500 to 1,000 words. Each article must deal with only one subject. For the best article on any one subject we will give a cash prize of \$5.00 and for the second best a cash prize of \$3.00 will be given. We reserve the right to use all other articles submitted on any subject, paying for same with a year's subscription to this magazine.

The subjects are as follows:

Subject No. 1

Do you consider the disc harrow a necessary part of your implement equipment? Explain fully how you use it, in order to get the best results?

Subject No. 2

What are your ideas regarding the individual threshing outfit. Do you feel that it is in the best interests of the farmer to own his own small outfit, or do you consider it better to hire your work done?

Subject No. 3

What is the trouble with mixed farming in Western Canada.

Viewed from every standpoint is it more profitable than grain farming?

Subject No. 4

What methods do you pursue to keep down the weeds on your farm? Can a grain farmer, keeping very little live stock, keep his farm free from weeds, and how?

Subject No. 5

What would you consider the necessary implement equipment for a half section farm, also do you consider horse farming more economical than tractor farming, and why?

Subject No. 6

What would be your plan to provide the farmers of Western Canada with cheaper money?

Subject No. 7

Are associations such as farmers' institutes, winter fairs, etc., of as much practical benefit as associations favored and run wholly and solely by the farmers themselves, as for example, grain growers' associations? State your reasons fully.

Subject No. 8

What is in your opinion the best method of soil cultivation for wheat, oats, flax, barley? Explain fully the nature of your soil and the methods employed in each case.

We want full and complete discussions in each case. We want each of our readers to put his experiences on one of the above subjects on paper. All prizes will be awarded not later than February 1st, 1914.

A Competence from Cows

By Dr. J. H. Worst.

LET me refer briefly to the opportunities the small farm and the dairy cow offer young men of steady habits and some training in agriculture. There are thousands of young men who, at present, are looking the other way, but who should be interested in securing each a quarter-section of western land while it is still comparatively cheap. And by the same token, well-to-do parents can do their children no greater favor than to start them in life with a quarter-section of land, after giving them an education bearing upon agriculture. With such training and

No Waste Product

IS EVER HEARD OF IN THE DAIRY THAT IS EQUIPPED WITH THE

"MAGNET" Cream Separator



For accuracy in skimming, for steadiness and uniformity in operating and for reliability and strength to meet any conditions the "MAGNET" has proved again and again its superiority to anything else in dairy machinery in use today.

The **SQUARE GEAR** as distinguished from the old wobbling "worm" idea is an exclusive feature that alone entitles it to the highest commendation and sanction of expert machinists. It is **MADE IN CANADA** by men who have spent a lifetime in making dairy machinery and utensils, and it holds the record for

GREAT SERVICE and BIG PROFITS

Our Slogan is "**TO SATISFY**"—and we will do it at all costs. We will prove every point we claim for the superiority of the "Magnet" on your farm—at our expense

The Petrie Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Head Office and Factory: HAMILTON, ONT.

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Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil
Relieves all Pain in Man or Beast
25 Cent Bottles at all Dealers



WILD OAT SEPARATOR

We positively guarantee our Separator to remove **EVERY KERNEL** of Wild or Tame Oats from your **SEED WHEAT** and **NO WHEAT LOST** with the oats.

Made in Three Sizes:
6-Shoe Power Separator
3-Shoe Hand Separator
1-Shoe Elevator Wheat Tester

Perfect Separation of **OATS** from **BARLEY** or **RYE** for Seed.

WM. H. EMERSON & SONS
DETROIT, MICH. AND WINDSOR, ONT.

Write for Circular fully explaining this wonderful Separator

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a quarter-section of land, or even with less land, in the absence of accident or poor health, the young farmer's future is assured from the beginning if he has the right stuff in him.

Here is a good plan to consider: Never mind drudging to secure a large farm. Instead, purchase five good cows, and every month deposit the money received from the butter-fat which they produce in some reliable savings bank where it will draw interest. Do this with unflinching regularity. Don't miss a single month. The skim milk, the manure, and the calves they produce will if judiciously managed almost pay for their keep. Fifteen acres of choice land should maintain them. Keep this up for fifty years, renewing the herd whenever necessary. Devote what is made on the farm and from additional cows and other live stock to living—just to living—and keep out of debt. If you have to go in debt for the land or the cows, live a little closer until the debts are paid. Fling away ambition to become rich.

A Fortune from Five Cows

In 50 years the age of about 70 will have been reached—just about the proper age to retire from active business. And one need not be broken in health at 70 years either, on account of drudgery, for this scheme contemplates a comparatively easy life. You will have nothing to do but to make a living and support five cows.

Now, how much, think you, would be to your credit resulting from the sale of cream from five good cows at the end of 50 years? I mean in principal and interest.

If the cows were good producers—and no farmer has a license to harbor poor ones—and they were well cared for, well fed, and well milked, you should have to your credit not less than \$100,000, and a highly productive little farm besides. What more does a modest man need as a retiring allowance and what better legacy can he leave for his children or posterity than such an example and such a farm?

Young man, it beats being a clerk or a stenographer or a brakeman. The results are certain and the performance simple. Try it. Should 50 years seem too long a period you can retire much earlier, say when your account has reached \$50,000, or even \$30,000, and still enjoy a comfortable living, spending only the interest as it accrues.

No Joke in This

These are not idle figures nor am I trying to perpetuate a joke. I am in dead earnest.

The great fortunes of the country—many of them—had their

beginnings by poor working boys saving a small sum of money each week and keeping at it. "Aye! There's the rub"—keeping everlastingly at it. Knowing now what splendid opportunities the small farm offers for making and saving a modest fortune without worry or drudgery and with but little capital, simply by adopting a system of constant saving, and a regular unflinching means of producing what is desired to be saved and that independent of the family's support—I repeat, that knowing this would seem sufficient to turn thousands of boys toward the farm that are now headed the other way. Certainly every farm bred boy should sit up and take notice.

When the gross returns from a single cow (not the same cow, of course), saved regularly and kept on interest for 50 years will amount to more than \$30,000, what young man will not feel able to support a family and one cow that he may have an assured competence for himself and wife during their declining years?

A Woman's Opportunity

Nor are opportunities for providing a competence for the declining years of life wholly with

the farmer. The good wife also has opportunity to do some financing. Fifty good hens, well bred, well fed, and well cared for, and all the egg money, likewise placed regularly at interest for 50 years, will produce a capital sum, the interest alone from which will support herself and husband with every comfort, during their declining years. To accomplish this, he may have to rustle some chicken feed at times, but I am sure that any decent husband will forgive his wife for such offence should his own plans fail, as is often the case, and he be thrown ultimately upon her generosity for support.

The foregoing facts and figures should convince anyone of the opportunities the farm offers to make a good living, without violating the spirit of brotherhood and human sympathy and without permitting eager fortune hunting to warp the human mind and heart. A broader humanity could thus be cultivated and more home comforts provided in the rural households.

Nature has generously endowed this favored land of ours. Let us make the most of it.—Dr. J. H. Worst, North Dakota.



The only building material that has not increased in price is

CANADA Portland CEMENT

It makes concrete that you can depend upon for satisfactory results, whether you use it for a silo or a garden walk.

High quality and low price are made possible by efficient organization and manufacturing economies due to a large and growing demand.

See that every bag of cement you buy bears the "Canada" label—it is your guarantee of satisfaction.

Canada Cement Company Limited, Montreal

Write for a free copy of the book "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

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The Easiest Way to Clean Your Barn.



BT Manure Carrier

Takes out HALF A TON of manure at a time; one big load cleans your stable. It's easy work for a small boy. He'll do the job in a quarter of the time it takes a man with a wheelbarrow and LIKE THE WORK, where the strong man hated it before.

MAIL COUPON NOW

Write for our illustrated book on Manure Carriers and investigate all the facts. Learn how the BT Carrier will save enough hard-earned money to pay for itself in a single year. Mail coupon today for Free Book No. 22. Address **BEATTY BROS. Limited**, Winnipeg, Man. Dept. G 100. Send me, free, your illustrated book No. 22 about BT Manure Carriers.

Dept. **G 100** Name _____
P.O. _____
Prov. _____

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers

It is better not to live than not to love.

Christmas on the Farm

Continued from page 34

as Bryce, of Arcola, Taber, of Condie, Sutherland, of Saskatoon and Mutch, of Lumsden.

At a conservative estimate 250,000 people will see these exhibits and a very large percentage of these spectators will be practical breeders.



Doune Lodge Floradora.

Sheep

While on this question of livestock I want to tell readers of the page something of what it means to raise sheep on the ordinary grain farm in Manitoba. Already A. J. McKay, of Macdonald, has been mentioned as a judge of sheep at the International at Chicago, but that is by no means his only claim to distinction just at the present time. Many readers will have in mind the sales of sheep that were held last fall and this, under the auspices of the Sheep Breeders Association. In 1912 Mr. McKay bought a bunch of these good range ewes and used on them his pure bred Leicester rams. This spring seventy-five per cent of these ewes brought him twin lambs. On the 31st of October just past he sold to the Swift Canadian Co., Winnipeg, 230 of these lambs. They weighed "off cars" Winnipeg an average of 82 pounds each, and he received for them 1/2c per pound over the top of the market or \$7.50 per cwt., because they were the choicest lambs marketed so far this season. They were finished on the stubble and little else, getting a very little grain for the last two weeks.

The accompanying picture gives an idea of the size and type of these lambs. Comment is unnecessary, the story carries its own moral.

Smutty Wheat

Last month a good deal was said about smut and its treatment and as if to emphasize the need of care in this matter, just the other day, I received a letter from a farmer in Saskatchewan complaining that he had been drawing smutty wheat to the elevator in his town and having it cleaned and before his car was completed an elevator inspector had come along and forbidden the elevator operator cleaning any more of the

wheat saying it was so smutty that it would endanger any wheat that was cleaned after it. He wanted to know if the inspector had a right to do this, stating that if he could not get the balance of his car cleaned and had to mix the dirty and clean together he would lose at least a grade, if not two on the shipment.

I felt very much like saying "And serve you right" as it is perfectly evident that he could not have treated his seed. Treating seed will never wholly eradicate smut, but it will invariably prevent smut existing to the extent indicated by the ruling of the elevator inspector. A man who farms in this way is not only a poor farmer on his own account but he is a menace to the whole community, not merely to his neighbors, but to everyone whose wheat comes in contact with his.

The treating of seed for smut is so simple and inexpensive that a man who does not treat his seed is without excuse.

It is many years since there has been as much smutty wheat as has come forward this year, and it is to be hoped that it will be a long, long time before the inspection offices have so much of it to handle again.

Demonstration Farms

Slowly and carefully Deputy Minister of Agriculture Bedford is selecting the Demonstration Farms for the Manitoba Government. The last one decided upon is in the Brokenhead District east of Winnipeg. Because this country is somewhat broken, as its name indicates, the early settlers passed it over, but this land is as rich and productive as any in Manitoba. A large number of Ruthenians ultimately settled in the district and even with very primitive cultivation the yields have been large. A highly trained Ruthenian agriculturalist will be in charge of this farm and will be



Lady Bruce of Lumsden.

able to give his countrymen much assistance. There is still a large amount of unsettled land in the district and as it is close to Winnipeg and on the Fort Alexander branch of the C.N.R. so that it is within easy reach of the largest and best market for farm produce in the country, to wit the city of Winnipeg.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD

Means Sturdy, Healthy Cows As Well As Good Milkers

Your cows will gain from one to three quarts of milk every day, if you add a tablespoonful of International Stock Food to the regular feed of each cow. 3 Feeds cost only 1c. But this isn't all. International Stock Food is a cattle tonic—the greatest tonic in the world for horses, cows, sheep and pigs. It keeps cows in good health and good flesh—keeps digestion sound—stimulates the system—and helps a lot in bringing cows safely through calving. Feed International Stock Food if you want more milk this winter, healthier cows this winter, and better calves next spring. Sold by dealers everywhere, on a money-back guarantee if you are not satisfied. If you will write and tell us how many head of stock you own, we will forward to you free our \$1,000 Stock Book.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. LIMITED, - TORONTO.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

GREAT WEST WOVEN WIRE FENCING

You will be on the safe side, like these two kids when you buy the

"GREAT WEST" Woven Wire Fence

If you want a fence which is guaranteed made from the heaviest and best obtainable Spring Steel Wire heavily galvanized THEN we are just the people you are looking for

Write for our ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and see for yourself.

THE GREAT WEST WIRE FENCE CO., LTD.
76-82 Lombard Street, WINNIPEG, Man.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

The "Hercules"

Pump Governor

is the new name for

The Advance Pump Governor

which we now control in Western Canada.

See it lift water

YOUR MONEY BACK if not exactly as represented

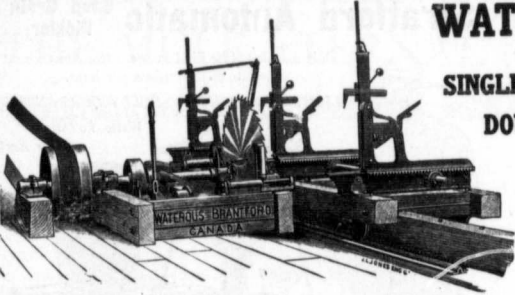
Can. Pat. 144464. Dec. 3rd, 1912

Write for our Pump Governor Pamphlet which gives all information, and also a plan to **make a little money** without soliciting, collecting or obligation on your part.

THE WESTERN STEEL AND IRON CO. LIMITED
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Remember to renew your Subscription



WATEROUS PORTABLE SAW MILLS

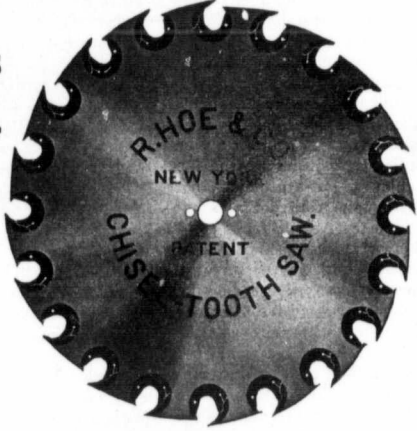
SINGLE EDGERS
DOUBLE EDGERS
TRIMMERS
BUTTING OFF
SAWS
LOG JACKS

A Waterous Portable Saw Mill consists of:

- One No. 0—Saw Frame, complete.
- One No. 1—A Log Carriage, 3 head blocks, feed dogs, spring receder, overhead ratchet, set works, steel V, and flat track, cable drum drive with 75 ft. 1/2-in. cable.
- One tightener pulley and frame.
- One endless rubber drive belt, 8-in., 4-ply, 50 ft.
- One 46-in., No. 3 Hoe & Co. chisel-tooth saw with 200 bits.

Sole Agents in Western Canada for the Original Hoe & Co. Chisel Tooth Saw

Waterous Engine Works Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.



You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

The Beef Industry in the West

Continued from page 32

finished beef and had at the same time sufficient stockers and feeders to supply both farmer and rancher this would have been a beneficial occurrence to the Dominion, but looking at it in the light of present conditions it can scarcely be considered in this way.

Whilst the price has been raised for stocker cattle, it has also raised, though not to as great an extent, in regard to butcher stuff and the consequence is that in the near future the consumer will have to pay more to the retailer for beef. Every animal, either stocker, feeder or fat, that crosses the international boundary to the States is a dead loss to Canada as far as the live stock industry is concerned.

It simply means that the same animals or their equivalent weight in beef will have to be brought back to the Dominion and pay an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent on the hoof, or as dressed meat a duty of 3c, or cured meat 2c per pound. If the Dominion were not in a position to feed and fatten its own beef it would be a different matter, but at the present time in the wheatfields of the West as well as cornfields of the United States there is a large amount of waste and loss which can only be remedied by increasing the number of animals kept.

It should be remembered also that the man who breeds and raises an animal to the age of one or two years is paying at least 75 per cent of the cost of that animal when sold as a finished product. The young growing animal requires and takes a very large percentage of nitrogen in the building up of the bodily structure

and when sold in a thin condition is the most expensive and unprofitable product that the farmer can dispose of.

It is a well known fact that fat is the cheapest article that can be sold on any farm and when we sell our thin animals to the United States we are paving the way for the United States farmers to make profit on capital the larger amount of which has been invested by us.

Were the bulk of cattle sold to the United States as the result of the tariff removal, fat animals for butcher purposes, the matter would not be so serious, but when one considers that by far the larger majority, in fact over 90 per cent of the animals shipped, can only be classed as stockers and feeders, or of still lower grades, the full consequence of the movement is apparent.

Again were it possible for us to sell our thin cattle to the United States and purchase the beef back in a finished condition to kill and dress in Canada the loss would be minimized, but the marketing conditions, transportation difficulties and the Canadian tariff makes this step practically impossible. The animals can go one way thin or fat, but they cannot return, for the gate is closed against them.

There is no doubt that the removal of the tariff will be of benefit to those who are in the cattle business, and also that it will stimulate further production of this class of stock, which production will in time assist in meeting the home demand, but the outlook holds no promise for the consumer, for, as a general rule the American live stock markets are on a higher basis than the Canadian, whilst the retail prices

of meat show little or no difference.

The removal of the tariff will tend to raise the price of beef on the hoof and provided the retailers raise their price in proportion, which they are extremely likely to do, the consumer stands a chance of paying a proportionately higher price for his roast beef and steak. The situation at present seems darker that it will be some years hence when westerners have fully realized that live stock is profitable for other reasons than the actual dollars and cents they fetch at time of sale.

Just as soon as Canadians are able to market only finished on the United States markets, a large proportion of the evil will be remedied and, although the majority of them can scarcely hope to compete with feeders in the corn belt in producing a fully finished steer, yet the opening up of an ever present competitive market will possibly do more to stimulate the cattle breeding industry in Western Canada than any other step that could be taken. At the present time marketing conditions through the West, are anything but satisfactory in so far as live stock is concerned, and it is the dread of a repetition of former failures and disappointments that keeps the majority of men, who have had previous experience in the business, from returning to it.

There has been at least two occasions in the history of the West, where men have been advised to go into live stock and have taken the advice to their sorrow, owing to decrease in market values, but the present situation differs greatly from any previous. A thorough inspection

POTASH for PRAIRIE SOILS

Potash, besides increasing quantity, Promotes Maturity. This is a most important fact to the Western farmer as it often means all the difference between Success and Failure to have his crops ripen a week or so earlier than they otherwise would.

Best results are obtained by using properly balanced fertilizers, containing adequate supplies of Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash, suitable for the requirements of the various crops. Fertilizers are effective for several seasons after their application.

In Great Britain and Germany where fertilizers are most largely used, the average yield of wheat is 30 bushels per acre and it is quite feasible to suppose that the yield in the West would be much greater were fertilizers judiciously used.

The interest in fertilizers is largely increasing in the West and a number of bulletins on the fertilization of the various crops have been prepared, by agricultural experts, to meet this increased interest. These publications include:

- "Artificial Fertilizers; Their Nature and Use."
- "Potash in the Prairie Provinces."
- "The Potato Crop in Canada."
- "Farmer's Companion," etc.

Copies will be sent Free to any person interested on application to

GERMAN POTASH SYNDICATE

1103 Temple Building,
— TORONTO, Ont.—

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers

of the condition of affairs throughout North America shows that the probabilities are that the market for all meat producing

animals and particularly cattle will be a profitable one for the next five years at least.

Canada has within her boundaries sufficient material both animal and vegetable to breed, feed and finish enough cattle to supply the home demand twice over, provided these resources are taken full advantage of. It should be the aim of our leading agriculturists to blot out the stain on Canadian agriculture by the importation of meat products, not only from the United States but also from the Argentine.

There has been some talk of restrictive legislation with regard to the slaughter of breeding females, but an extensive plebiscite of Western stockmen reveals the fact that such a move would not be satisfactory and on due consideration one can see the position in which smaller breeders would be placed. As one authority puts it, make the raising of beef worth what you will have put a more effective stop to the slaughter of females than by any other step you can take.

There is no doubt that the situation will remedy itself with the next ten years if the present indications continue, but when one takes into consideration the fact that since the removal of the tariff over 120,000 Canadian cattle have crossed the international boundary line, that Ontario has parted with far more cattle that she can well afford and would not have spared under ordinary conditions, that one railroad, the Grand Trunk Pacific, is reported to have shipped eighty carloads per week of Canadian cattle across the line since October 4th, 1913, it surely looks as if there would be a good market for all that Western Canada can raise within the next ten years.

There is money to be made in the live stock industry in Western Canada and probably more at the present time than at any other in the history of the country. It remains to be seen if the usually wide-awake Western Canadian is going to let this opportunity slip.

The Live Stock Industry

The following "whip" has recently been sent out by the Live Stock Commissioner of Saskatchewan and claims the first attention of all who are really interested in better farming.—Ed.

Dear Sir:

As a resident in the Province of Saskatchewan, and one who is interested in the Live Stock Industry of the province, I trust you will give the following questions due consideration and let me have your candid and unbiased answer to same at an early date. The Live Stock Branch is both ready and anxious to assist the Live Stock Industry of the Province in

every way, and we fully realize the fact that it is only by means of co-operating with the producer in every possible way, that we can achieve any marked and permanent improvement.

Saskatchewan has every facility necessary to make her the leading live stock province in the Dominion of Canada, and by means of systematic and judicious work, it should not take very many years to place her in that position.

Thinking men are beginning to realize that here, as elsewhere, the keeping of live stock is necessary as a part of any profitable and permanent system of agriculture. Whether you raise one animal or a hundred, whether you are a producer, a shipper or a butcher or only interested in the work, you have your opinions on the questions asked, and it is these very opinions, shaded by no political or personal bias, but candid and to the point, that we ask for.

Thanking you in anticipation of your courtesy in filling in and returning enclosure at your early convenience.

Questions.

1. Is the live stock industry in your district increasing or declining?
2. What in your opinion, are the three chief reasons for the increase or decline?
3. What would you suggest as being the most efficient means of placing the live stock industry in your district on a sound and profitable basis?
4. Are there many calves slaughtered or shipped out of your district every year? At a rough estimate, how many?
5. Are there many breeding females slaughtered or shipped out of your district? At a rough estimate, how many?
6. What classes of stock find most favor in your district?
7. What increase in output, if any, will there be in your district in 1914, over 1913?
Cattle
8. Do you consider that any of the following would benefit the live stock industry?
(1) A law against the slaughter of heifer calves and breeding females up to five years of age?
- (2) A law prohibiting the importation of cattle unless these had passed the tuberculin test?
- (3) The bonusing of pure-bred sires in certain districts?
9. What have you to say about the following, as regards your own district?
Marketing conditions, including prices.
- Shipping facilities, freight rates and rapidity of transportation.
- Herd or fence law.
- Signature
- Address

Return to Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

Stratford Automatic Seed Grain Pickler

Only machine of its kind in use. Handles grain at the rate of 135 bushels per hour.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT. FULLY GUARANTEED.

Write To-Day Order Early.



Smut Absolutely Killed

Do not suffer loss caused by smut when you can eliminate it with the Stratford Automatic Grain Pickler. Self-operating—weight of grain supplying power for operation. Constructed for using both Bluestone and Formaldhyde. Over 2,500 sold last year. Not one complaint received, nor one machine returned. Made of solid copper for using Bluestone. Interview your local dealers and insist on a

"STRATFORD AUTOMATIC" or communicate with us direct. Write for Catalogue. AGENTS WANTED. Liberal discount to the Trade.

The Macdonald Thresher Co. Ltd.

P.O. Box 1296. WINNIPEG, MAN. We control the Dominion Specialty Co's Output for Canada.

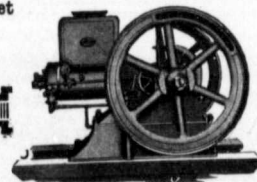
TO THE FARMER:—WHO appreciates a really high-grade engine, an engine that is used and endorsed by some of the most progressive farmers of Western Canada.

We offer you our own big engine at prices that cannot be duplicated elsewhere in this country. We want you to note carefully some of these features.

There are no Tin Tanks to this engine. Cylinders and Bases are not cast in one piece. We put the Gasoline in the base of our engine; costs us more but it is safer than the unsightly Tin tanks that are liable to leakage. The Cylinder Base and Sub-Base are all separate, and are machined accurately, because with the Cylinder and Base cast in one piece, in case of an accident to cylinder, it means a repair would cost you as much as a new engine. Both Intake and Exhaust valves are water cooled, no chance of pre-ignition as in the Air Cooled Head. Our Engine is so governed that it cuts out on both fuel and spark, on the idle stroke, which is the reason they run so economically. Positive Pump Feed with overflow. Speed Changer, of 33 per cent while engine is running. Relief valve for starting. Automatic Intake Valve Lock that locks the intake valve, so that no fuel is wasted in the exhaust: this is a very important feature, and should be on every engine. Every Engine is perfectly balanced, you do not have to nail it down to keep it from jumping around and pounding the boxings out. A Surplus of 10 per cent H.P. guaranteed over rating. The only high-grade engine sold in Canada direct to the farmer. "Built up to a standard not down to a price." We have just mentioned a few of the important features in this engine. You should know more about it, about our plan of letting you test this engine at your own work for 30 days, and then letting you be the judge as to whether you should keep it. If you have not a copy of our Engine, Grain Grinder, Wood Saw and Farm Supplies Catalog, just write "Engines and Farm Supplies," on a postal card today. Sign your name and address.

C. S. JUDSON Co., Ltd.

181 Market Street Winnipeg Man.



THE MULE ETERNAL

A mule won't eat more than one-half as much grain as a horse will and will outlast two or three horses at hard work. That makes him cheaper to keep. A mule has more sense than a horse and takes better care of himself. A mule will not overeat nor overdrink as a horse will. When he has had enough he will quit. After hard work he will not eat nor drink until he has rested. He will not let himself be overworked. When he has done as much work as he ought to do in a day he stops. He is not nervous like a horse and he seldom worries. He is immune to the diseases that attack the horse, especially in the new country of the Southwest. In breaking up a new country certain fungus or germs get into the grain that poisons horses, but has no effect at all upon mules. Finally, the owner of a mule can cash him in at any time until he is 8 years old. In that respect he is like a diamond, he can always be sold for full value."

George Washington and the Mule

In his thirty years of experience in buying and selling mules Mr. Grant has gathered a lot of mule lore. He says that the mule was introduced into this country on quite a large scale by George Washington, who became convinced that the mule would be a better working animal than the horse in the Southern states, where the horse was peculiarly liable to be killed off by disease.

Washington received a present of a jack and two jennies from the King of Spain, who selected them from the royal stables in Madrid, and Lafayette, who also knew how anxious Washington was to introduce mules to the South, sent him a jack and several jennies from the island of Malta. It was not long until Washington had his big farm at Mount Vernon stocked with mules, and from there they were distributed among the farmers of Virginia.

"Twenty years ago," says Mr. Grant, "mules were cheap and did not bring 40 per cent of what they do now. The rebellion of the Cubans against the Spanish government gave the first great impetus to mule prices here. The Spanish government in Cuba bought many thousands of mules in this country for use in the war against the rebels on that island, our firm alone shipping fifteen

hundred mules to the island. A mule was selling then for \$48 that would bring \$125 now.

"Then came the war of the British against the Boers in South Africa, and the British government sent men here to buy mules. The price doubled in three years. The British government bought one hundred thousand mules and horses in Kansas City and tributary territory in two years.



1893
VALUE—
\$50.



1901
VALUE—
\$100.



To Day
VALUE
\$150.

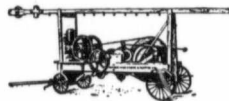
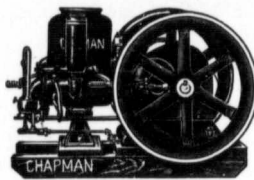
The Progressing Mule

"Since then the price has never gone down, but has steadily increased. I read a paper about the mule recently at a meeting in Topeka and in preparing it I did not depend wholly upon my memory, but went into the books of our firm for such statistics as I used. I found that twenty years ago the average price of mules was about \$50. Twelve years or so ago the average price was \$101. Now the average price is about \$150, but mules of a better quality sell for \$175 and \$200.

"The majority of the mules handed through the Kansas City market come from the farming

Continued on page 59

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company's LINES ARE SUPREME



WE made our goods good, our users made them famous. We manufacture what our customers say, to be the best Kerosene and Gasoline Engines, Wind Mills, Feed Grinders, Saws, Pumps, Scales, Tanks, Water Basins, Stanchions, Well Drills, and Pressure Tanks, and we believe they know.

Most Gasoline Engines Look Alike

The Chapman Kerosene and Gasoline Engine is different. Every adjustment on it is placed in a cam box, 12 in. in diameter, weighing 57 pounds, that can be moved with no more mechanical skill than required to take off a wagon wheel, sent to headquarters to be repaired or adjusted; when we have the cam box, we have the entire engine.

Get our engine catalogue. It is a book containing information that you ought to have. It is free—Yours for the asking. Write today.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., LTD.

Head Office: TORONTO

Branch Houses: WINNIPEG MONTREAL CALGARY



It's the all-year-'round car. In gusty Fall—thru Winter's snow—in balmy Spring or sunny Summer—the Ford serves its owner equally well. It's the one car on the job every day of the year.

Six hundred dollars is the new price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is six fifty; the town car nine hundred—all f. o. b. Ford, Ontario (formerly Walkerville, Post Office), complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from Ford Motor Car Company of Canada, Limited.

Family Group Photos a Specialty

AT
STEELE & CO., LTD.
MAIN ST. AND BANNATYNE AVE. WINNIPEG

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

A MAN'S TALK TO MEN By Rev. Dr. J. L. GORDON.

WHAT ARE YOU?

The less a man possesses of vital worth and present achievement the more apt he is to look around for some sort of a credential which he can present to humanity. So he informs you that his mother was a Huguenot, or his father a Covenanter. His grandfather was a blood-relation of Sir William Nerdowell—his wife's forty-second cousin, being of the masculine persuasion, ought for thirty minutes with Wellington on Belgium's far famed field of conflict. Exactly. How much easier it is to be proud of your wife's ancestors than it is to do anything which will cause coming generations to thank fate that you ever plowed the soil or turned a sod—"My father was—!" Never mind what your father was. What are you? To a man who boasted that his ancestors came over with the Conquerors John Bright said: "I never heard that they did anything else."

HOLD YOUR TONGUE

It's a mighty fine thing to be able to say a lot, without saying anything which ought not to be said. It is easy enough to "act" the silent man, to be as dumb as an oyster, to sit like a knot on a log, and not to squeal or squirm or squint. But it is not so easy to be proficient in the matter of conducting a neat, up-to-date and interesting conversation without revealing state secrets or stabbing your neighbor behind his back. Of course any man can be coarse. Any empty-headed fool can pollute the pure atmosphere of decent society by retailing incidents which are as sordid and no light. Better say nothing than say the white satin of a noble language. Better be silent than blab. Better be reserved than boisterous. But the chief thing is to know when and what and how—to tell what you know without telling all you know—this is the skill of the wise man. It was said that Von Moltke could "hold his tongue in seven different languages."

BRICKBATS AND BOUQUETS

Things are exceedingly interesting just now. Preachers are skating on thin ice. Politicians are having a warm time of it. Editors are watching the weather vane. Doctors are practising in competition with mood-specialists who never tapped a skull or saw a skeleton. Things are "moving some." There is no question in the catechism which is not being asked. The Spirit of Unrest is beating his quivering wings over seas and continents. Women, too, are voicing if not voting. Every man has a chance to speak and every man ought to speak. For every question there is a logical solution and where the logic is wrong the practice will be fatal. Be courageous. Take your stand. Speak your mind. Remember that private opinion is public opinion in the germ. Get into the fight early. William Lloyd Garrison's last recorded public utterance in England closed in these words: "I began my advocacy of the anti-slavery cause in the Northern States of America in the midst of brickbats and rotten eggs, and ended it on the soil of South Carolina, almost literally buried beneath the wreaths of flowers which were heaped upon me by the liberated bondmen."

CONFLICTING THEORIES

There are about two hundred religious denominations in Canada and the United States. When we grow tired talking about "church union" we refresh our souls by organizing ourselves for a new expression of religious thought. The easiest thing to create and the hardest thing to destroy is a religious society. And they are all good. Men who would be lost sight of in a monster organization reign as sovereigns in communions and fellowships "where two or three are gathered together" for the proclamation of some system of truth which is presumed to be absolute, universal and all inclusive. And, mark you, every broad minded man is tolerant toward all—for every needed emphasis in religious thought is helpful. Dr. Talmage once said: "Do not reject Christianity, as many do, because there are so many sects. Standing in Westminster Hotel, London, I looked out of the window and saw three clocks, as near as I can remember, one on the Parliament House another on St. Margaret's Chapel, another on Westminster Abbey, and they were all different. One said twelve o'clock at noon, another said five minutes before twelve, another said five minutes after twelve. I might as well have concluded that there is no such thing as time, because the three timepieces were different, as for you to conclude that there is no such thing as pure Christianity, because the churches differ in their statement of it."

PHILLIPS BROOKS

Humanity may be divided into two classes: the creators of thought and the organizers of systems. The thoughtful man is satisfied with his own company

and would rather think than dance. The organizer must have a "set" to consult and a circle to circumscribe. The organizer is never happier than when drafting a constitution, forming a resolution, seconding a motion, asking for a point of privilege, amending an amendment, rising to a point of order or "sitting down" on some presiding genius whose rulings are not according to the constitution and bye laws—and so on world without end. If the world could be saved by discussion these men would be the redeemers of the race. Bishop Henry C. Potter once wrote concerning Phillips Brooks: "In the only General Convention in which he sat he was one of the junior bishops; and his place, as such, in the House of Bishops, was near the door. I was going out of it, one day when, as I passed his seat, he plucked my sleeve and, drawing me down, whispered in my ear, 'Henry, is it always as dull as this?'"

WHAT'S YOUR PROGRAM?

Every man brings a vessel to the well. This man, a cup; that man, a pitcher; the other man, a bucket. Every man dreams his own dream. Smith is forever dreaming of his bank account. Jones would live a decade to add one hundred acres to his farm. Robinson will enter the halls of legislation some day, even if it costs him his Christ, church and conscience. Brown is wrapped up in his family—his children are made of angelic stuff. He would walk ten miles on red hot iron or shiver for an eternity in the frozen corridors of the North to see one of his sons as partner in a well known, commercial concern or to behold his only daughter as queen and bride in a certain social aristocracy which has never appeared in print and is unknown beyond the horizon of his own imagination. Oh, friend, if you have a dream have a wo thy one. Horatius of olden time was told that he could have just as much ground as he could plow around with a yoke of oxen in one day. He hooked up the oxen to the plow, and he cut a very large circle and plowed until he came to the same point where he started, and all that property was his.

TAKING CHANCES

There is a divine sense in which life is a gamble. All men are speculators. The man with foresight is the man who has become expert in weighing and balancing the chances. Every move involves a risk; if this were not so, life would lose its fascination. Your best deal had more good luck in it, than you could possibly foresee. The genius of the wise man, in the realm of business affairs and commercial transactions, is shown by his skill in reaching a decision in such cases where the prospects, risks and chances are about equally divided—the mental scales refusing to go either up or down. The successful man is ever and always willing to "take a chance." Just here is the courage of commerce and the heroism of business. There are justifiable risks. Take a chance, friend, take a chance. A British Frenchman, once said: "The man who insists upon seeing with perfect clearness before he decides, never succeeds."

"GET TO"

"Get on" is a secular phrase. "Get to" is a phrase found only in Holy Writ. It has in it the subtle suggestiveness of the street arab, who hints in language more quaint than eloquent, that you had better: "get a move on you." Moving power involves the power to move. What most men lack is the energy of initiation linked with persistence of application. The average man, not knowing where to begin—fails to begin. The successful man begins just where he is and makes himself the centre for operation. Consequently wherever he is things are astir. I things do not move—he moves them. His sudden appearance is the signal for emotion, commotion and locomotion. It was one of Napoleon's veteran soldiers, a sergeant of the guard to whom Napoleon was everything, who said to a newly enlisted man, "The Emperor is come, the Emperor is here!" "How do you know?" said the new recruit. "I have just been down to the general's quarters and I have seen nothing of him." And the sergeant said "Don't you see that all the world is up and stirring? You don't yet understand, but he is here. I feel it in the soles of my feet. When he is not here everything limps, but now, see down here! Look to those expressions galloping along the road. Everything is moving. The Emperor is come!"

COMMERCIAL CANT

"Cant" is the word which we employ to denote a certain set of phrases which are used more for the sake of convenience than with any purpose or idea of expressing definite thought. The current phrase becomes the cant of the hour. Just now "Loney is tight," real estate speculation is "over done," the banks are "up a tree," "second payments" will soon be due and then prepare for "a crash." There are rumors that

Greenbacks, Greenfields & Co. are on the verge of bankruptcy; the Tea Eating Co., only yesterday discharged one hundred men (most of whom were girls); rents are "going down;" more houses are "vacant" than at any time since Winnipeg was discovered; the Men's Own is "full" of idle men who are also full; and business is at a "stand still." And so we pass it on, the cant of commerce. Thoughtless phrases which, by and by, we will believe by sheer force of repetition and reiterat'on. Cheer up, man, the earth will still be here even after the cyclone has passed. When Jabez Bunting, one of the greatest of Wesley's disciples, died, a minister of the Methodist denomination, in preaching his funeral sermon, closed a glowing peroration by saying: "When Bunting died, the sun of Methodism set." A plain man in the audience immediately shouted: "Glory be to God that is a lie!"

DON'T CROWD

Don't crowd—unless you must. Of course, if there are one hundred men behind you and each man is pushing, you cannot but transmit the pressure to the fellow who is right in front of you. But unless you are being crowded, don't crowd. Don't crowd! Don't go to the full extent of the law—the barrister may be after you some day. Don't insist on exacting your bona fide "pound of flesh"—the flesh of an enemy rots, corrodes and emits a stench. Don't forever insist on your rights—human duties have done more for the ace than human rights. Here is a beautiful incident: "A dear friend of ours, a banker of modest means, had an investment "out west" from which he could of late years hear no thing. At last, his patience sorely tried, he went to the home of his agent and confronting him in his office, demanded bluntly, "What has become of my loan?" Dropping into a chair his legal representative said, "I may as well make a clean breast of it. I collected that money—and lost it. I am at your mercy. I cannot replace it." Our friend looked at the pale and trembling figure and asked one question, "Have you a family, sir?" The whispered answer was "A young wife and a five-year-old girl." Our friend picked up his hat and saying "Good-day," never saw his agent—or his money—again. In telling us the story he added bluntly, "There was nothing else I could do." Yes, there was. He could have sent the man to the penitentiary but that never occurred to him. He "loved mercy" more than he loved money—or law.

BE GENEROUS

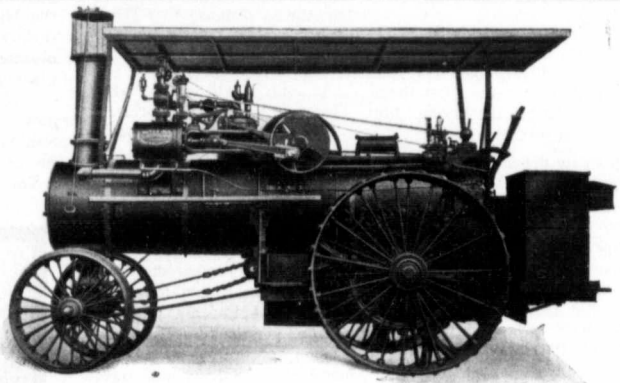
Christmas is approaching—and you will be afforded an opportunity to be generous. Of course you will provide a present for your wife, a gift for each of the children, a banknote, for your maid, a turkey for your driver and a shilling or two for any other mortal who may have a first claim on your good nature—but this is not generosity! Merely Christian decency! That's all! "Charity begins at home" says the proverb, but it should have been written: "Charity never begins until you leave home." You never gave the folks at home more than they were entitled to—not if they have been as good as most wives, mothers and children are or ought to be. Friend, be generous. Let Dec. 25th, 1913 mark a new epoch in your experience. Do something for somebody who never could do anything for you. Remember the words of Xavier. Xavier has left on record a marvelous statement: "I have had many people resort to me for confession. The confession of every sin that I have ever known or heard of, and of sins so foul that I never dreamed of, has been poured into my ear; but no one person has ever confessed to me the sin of covetousness."

ACHIEVEMENT

Nothing makes a man feel so strong as the consciousness of a splendid achievement—the home built, the farm paid for, the book written, the business established, the children well brought up, the boys educated. This period of achievement usually belongs to the fourth decade. The passions have cooled, the habits become fixed and the character set in the concrete of personality. When the soul has reached the milestone of its first great achievement then memory begins to unroll the scroll of the years and rainbow colors mingle with tears of joy and sorrow. In this mood of retrospection Henry George speaks of his masterpiece: "Progress And Poverty." "When I had finished the last page, in the dead of night, when I was entirely alone, I flung myself on my knees and wept like a child. The rest, was in the Master's hands. That is a feeling that has never left me; that is constantly with me. And it has led me up and up. It has made me a better and a purer man. It has been to me a religion, strong and deep, though vague—a religion of which I never like to speak, or make any outward manifestation, but yet that I try to follow."

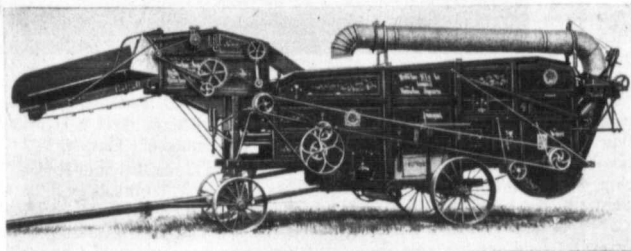
**A Merry Christmas
and
A Happy New Year
to you**

**Mr. Thresherman
from
The Manufacturers of the
Celebrated Waterloo Lion
Brand Machinery**



Waterloo 25 H.P. Traction Plowing and Threshing Engine.

A COMBINATION THAT WILL MAKE YOU BOTH HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS.



Celebrated Champion Separator.

"WATERLOO" Engines and Separators are designed and built for service. For simplicity, durability and ease of operation, a "WATERLOO" Outfit is without a peer.

Traction Engines built in sizes as follows:
18, 22, 25 and 27 H.P.

Separators in sizes:
28-42, 33-52, 36-56 and 40-62.

We carry a full and complete line of Attachments and Supplies.

Write for descriptive Catalogue.

THE WATERLOO MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED
Quinte Ave., Portage la Prairie, Man.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

districts of the West and Southwest. The day of the big ranches where mules are raised as a business are almost over, although our firm owns two big ranches near Oswego and Independence, Kas., where we feed and get in condition for market the mules which we buy in poor condition from all the country round about. The greater part of the mule supply comes from the farms of the West and Southwest. A farmer will raise from two to eight mules a year for the market, and other farmers buy up mule colts and raise them for the market. Until two years ago Missouri was the greatest mule producing state and 'the Missouri mule' became a proverb. But now Texas produces more mules than any other state. Missouri is second and Kansas third, and many come from Oklahoma and Nebraska.

20,000 Mules a Year

"Our firm alone sells twenty thousand mules a year. Last January we sold 4,475 mules and we will exceed that this coming January. They go to the South. Nearly one-half the mules we sell are 'cotton' mules, that go to the cotton fields of the Carolinas, Georgia, Texas and other states. Dealers in those states come here in the season, which begins in December and ends in March. A

'cotton' mule must be a good mule, bringing from \$125 to \$200, but he doesn't have to be large. The height varies from fourteen to fifteen and one-half hands, and the weight from 750 to 1,100 pounds. Texas is getting to be more and more a good mule market, owing to the cutting up of the big ranches there into small farms.

"Among the highest class of mules is the 'sugar' mule, which goes to the sugar plantations of Mississippi and Louisiana. He is a big, fancy priced animal, strong enough to do the hard work in the heavy, black bottom lands, and brings from \$220 to \$300. The demand for this animal has fallen off lately owing to floods that overflowed the sugar plantations and to the recent tariff legislation which have restricted sugar planting.

Mules—Various

"Then there is the 'rice' mule, used on the rice plantations. He need not be so large but must be rugged, for he has to work hard in wet ground. The 'logger' mule, used in the lumber camps, is not a fancy animal either, but must be rugged and strong, for he has to haul heavy loads.

"The 'construction' mule, used by contractors in railroad work, must be big and rugged. Style is

no object, but the buyer selects mules with big, broad hoofs to make easier the drawing of heavy loads in loose dirt.

"The 'levee' mule, for work on the building of levees along southern rivers, must be big, for he is often hitched singly to a 2-wheeled cart.

"'Pitters,' used in mines, are a distinct type; they must be broad and chunky, but not tall. There are dealers in Pennsylvania who make it a business to handle 'pitters' used in the mines there. The mule bought for any particular mine must not be too tall to go through the galleries of the mine. Some mines will not buy a mule that is more than fifty inches high. There is a mine near Des Moines and another in Ohio that will not take a mule more than forty-eight inches tall. The ideal 'pitter' is shaped like a daschound, with a long body and short legs. Miners will not buy a white mule, because in the gloom of the mine tunnels he scares the other mules.

At \$1,000 per pair

"Then there are 'mahogany' mules that go to the mahogany lumber camps of Central and South America, the 'army' mule, bought by the government, and, highest price of all, the 'adver-

tiser' mule. 'Advertisers' are used for show purposes and for driving in spans. They must be big, well shaped, well matched and of such good appearance that they attract attention, make people talk and advertise the owner. A pair of these at the recent Royal Live Stock Show sold for \$1,000.

Mr. Grant asserts that there will never come a time when the demand for mules will grow less, and there is every reason to believe it will go on increasing, and the price will not go down, either. The South and West are becoming more and more agricultural sections and the mule is the ideal work animal of the farm.



A Hint to John

Mr. Crimsonbeak—"Here's an item which says the swan outlives any other bird, in extreme cases reaching three hundred years."

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—"And, remember, John, the swans live on water."



Doctor—"I must forbid all brain work."

Poet—"May I not write some verses?"

Doctor—"Oh, certainly!"

Foreigners and Folk

Continued from page 9

any other of mankind treat his own mother or sister. Let them seek adventure in saving life rather than in destroying it.

This new departure in the education of the young folks is one of the brightest spots in our firmament, one of the most hopeful auguries held out to the near future. Why, we need not point out—it is so palpable in the light of all that has been said as to the "foreigner" (whoever that may be) and our relationship to him.

These days are fast approaching the warm zone of peace and good will to all men, and it is peculiarly incumbent on every man, woman and child at such a time to give some thought to the subject of what is due to "the neighbor." The neighbor may be of a different color, speaking a different language, believing in a creed that may seem to us nothing short of enraptured nonsense. He may not have a creed at all.

But it isn't a creed that will save men, and it need not be that intellectual differences shall damn them, or dissolve those ties of habit and affection that bind peace-loving, kindly disposed souls together. There was a time not so long ago when our old motherland was split up and lashed into deadly feud over the most wretched bone of contention that ever invaded domestic concord. It was practically over the question of wearing or not wearing "four surplices at All Hallow tide!" And it was not the fault, but the futility of the one faction that the other was not swept off the face of the earth.

But the Father of all flesh viewed it otherwise than as in his unchangeableness he does today. Those men and women, who have come to live beside us with their "jargon" and their "fantastic beliefs" or professing no belief at all, do not seem to suffer a more condign punishment or meet with worse luck than those of us who are dyed-in-the-wool Calvinists or Free Will Arminians.

They find, not a few of them, the most insuperable mental, moral and historical obstacles in the way of believing in things as we regard them. And yet they are "not struck dead," as Mr. Frederick Harrison says, "nor are they branded and pilloried or treated as outcasts. No; but they are the dear friends, children, parents, brothers and sisters of those who live by the Gospel alone."

Was it but a drunken dream or the idle vapping of "poetic

licence" that left this sentiment a heritage to all men?

"Then let us pray, that come it may,

As come it will for a' that
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be an' a' that?"



Greater Manitoba

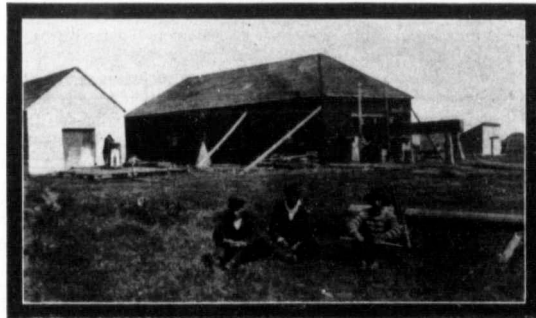
Continued from page 11

been constantly found, a satisfactory return compared with exploited British Columbia mines at Granby and Phoenix producing \$7 to \$2 per ton respectively.

Good iron ore has already been found at Herb Lake and marble of high quality at Elbow Lake within thirty miles of the railway. The marble quarries are considered very valuable, the marble being present in solid bodies and of much better quality than imported Italian marble.

At the north-eastern end of Lake Winnipeg there exists a mineralized area extending for miles northward and eastward that may eventually develop one of the greatest mining camps in Canada.

Clays, shales, sands and gravels, marls and coals, lime-stones, etc., are found in valuable quantities. The limestones are sufficiently pure for the manufacture of Portland cement and the necessary clay or shale is available conveniently near to these outcroppings. The calcareous Niobrara shales provide a suitable material for a natural cement. The lime-stones are a valuable asset not only as building stone but as lime and rubble producers. They will no doubt be used as well as available sand and gravel ridges to assist in the making of good roads. Clay resources mean brick and tile manufacture. And so it goes.



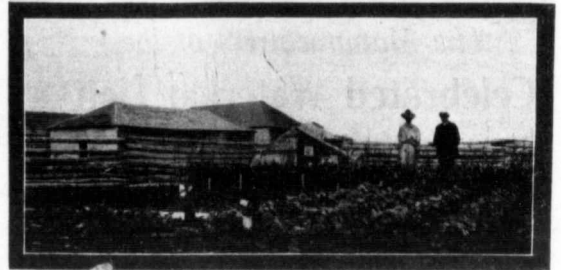
Shed where the Selkirk settlers wintered in 1811-12. York Factory, Manitoba.

When the Government geologists have compiled complete data the story will hold many interesting facts and figures, and it is quite possible that many surprises will outcrop. One may well venture to think that there will be much to catch the high lights in this new country when it comes to minerals. In the meantime the

pick of some sweating guinea of the Hudson Bay railway camps, the chance wandering of some bloomer or an every-day charge of giant powder may beat out the official reports. Do you recall how Cobalt was discovered? Sudbury was born in a cutting for the Canadian Pacific railway.

The last time you had occasion

select menu as a famous offering. Whitefish and trout of maximum size and quality, salmon, gold-eyes, pickerel, jackfish—these are a few of the marketable varieties that abound. Go to Sipiwesk Lake and watch the sturgeon jump. Stand on the banks of Paint Lake during the mayfly season (July up there) and watch



Vegetable and flower garden of Reverend R. Faries, York Factory, Manitoba.

to eat in a railway dining-car, perhaps you noticed on the menu an item featured as "Manitoba White Fish." You'll run across it in the mountains, on the prairies or travelling south in common with "Great Big Baked Potatoes" and sundry table waters; for the Manitoba White Fish is justly famed in epicurean circles.

So, what about the fish in New Manitoba? From Lake Winnipeg clean through to the Bay the waters are swarming with them. It has been computed that there are three thousand lakes of various sizes in this new region, most of them not on the present-day maps. The fish supply of New Manitoba, not including Hudson Bay, is large enough to meet the demands of the world and represents a money value of millions.

The Federal Government at Ottawa believes that with the completion of the Hudson Bay

the dorsal fins cutting the water everywhere; it is a sight to be remembered. Teeming!

No crude sketch of Hudson Bay shipping terminals will be complete, therefore, without studding in drying-sheds, canning-factories and warehouses with huge fishing fleet riding at anchor on the glittering waters.

Nor must the oil industry be forgotten. The Hudson Bay and Hudson Straits provide a home for countless numbers of very valuable oil-bearing animals such as porpoise, walrus, seal, whale and narwhal. Blubber, oil, skins and ivory alone will furnish an export trade of millions of dollars annually.

Then, of course, the land animals, the fur-bearing animals—the woods are full of them. The fur trade is New Manitoba's one old-established industry. It dates back, back to the days of Champlain and French Canada. As the District of Keewatin, N.W.T., the region was the heart of that vast wilderness which lured the famous Gentlemen Adventurers, the Honorable the Hudson Bay Company. Their "posts" have flown the Company's red flag in the north wind through all the years, providing the hubs about which revolved the Nomads of the frontier—Indians, Metis, voyageurs, hairy-chested trappers from the timberline, Esquimaux and Chipewyans from the Barrens, a wild heterogenous lot requiring iron-hand rule at times. To these rough men of the silent places the Hudson Bay Company posts were meccas of civilization—inexhaustible supply houses where they could trade the skins of wild animals for such luxuries as tea, flour, molasses, pork, salt; such necessities as powder and shot, traps, warm blankets, etc.

Because many fur-trading firms

refuse point-blank to give out definite figures in regard to the amount of business they do annually, it is difficult to obtain compiled data that will apply to the whole territory under consideration. The business done annually is enormous. There are ten or more fur-traders located at Le Pas in New Manitoba; Le Pas rivals Prince Albert and Edmonton for second place in the list of Canada's fur markets. During October, November and December last year, one Le Pas trader handled \$10,000 worth of furs; this was but one man out of many and the greatest fur sales or exchanges take place in June when the trappers from the far north come down to the trading stations by canoe.

In the old days the price of a gun was measured by the number of skins that would pack tightly around it when it stood erect on its butt; when the pile of skins reached the level of the muzzle the trapper took the gun and the trader kept the furs. Those days are now past, of course; dealing is done nowadays in cash or goods according to the known market value of the skins.

Le Pas is said to be recognized as the local market in Central Canada for muskrat fur. During the past season about 500,000 muskrat skins were bought at Le Pas, the value being almost \$200,000.

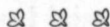
Before the railway survey reports were received there was much speculation about the timber value of New Manitoba. It is now known that billions of feet of spruce and tamarac will be available, while pulpwood and cordwood is unlimited in quantity. Thousands of acres of it stand so thick as to be almost impenetrable. The maps prepared by the Dominion Government, while indicating extensive forests, show comparatively small areas for the reason that the data is confined merely to exploration along the rivers and lakes and railway surveys to Fort Churchill and Port Nelson. Even the limits shown are sufficient to keep many saw-mills and wood-pulp factories going night and day for years to come. Fire-swept areas, however, and remoteness from settlement of marketable timber must be taken into account in any estimate of timber prospects for the immediate future. Eighty-year-old stands of 4 to 8-inch timber can be profitably cut for pulpwood and it is probable that within the next twenty-five years part of the enormous energy now running free in the falls of the Nelson and other rivers will be harnessed to drive pulp and paper mills which will draw their material from the suitable poplar, birch and pine areas.

At Le Pas there is now in operation a lumber company property, said to have cost \$1,000,000, and five hundred men are employed in the mills. The company is reported to have employed the same number of men last winter, cutting logs on the Carrot River. The management states that they have enough timber limits to last them fifty years even though their plant were increased to four times its present capacity. "Saskatchewan Spruce," called after the river on which it was first found, is the main timber around Le Pas. It varies in size from fire wood to logs of three-feet diameter.

Bearing in mind the low level nature of the general region, the number of lakes and rivers and the talk of muskeg, travellers over the Hudson Bay railway are going to be somewhat surprised to find that the district through which the road runs reveals a relatively small percentage of low swampy land. They are going to see many beautiful little lakes with water so clear, shores of sand so white and fine, bordered with vegetation of all kinds so green that the scenic panorama will be a subject for enthusiasm. They will have plenty of time to enjoy it; for the summer nights in the northern portion of Manitoba are only about two hours long!

Nearly all these northern lakes are studded with beautiful islands. It is a Laurentian country similar to Muskoka, but on a more extensive scale. At some future day, when they are accessible, these large island-studded lakes will become popular summer playgrounds for the people of the prairies, the July and August weather being altogether delightful.

New Manitoba is essentially a country of the future; but not the far-distant future which many people imagine. Development that will be far-reaching in its economic influence on Western Canada will shortly commence. The next twenty years will see the figments of dreams assume the solid fabric of tangible achievements — achievements in the advantages of which you who read are privileged to share.



Cheap Coal

An Italian organ grinder possessed a monkey which he "worked" through the summer months. When the cool days came, his business fell off, and he discontinued his walks and his melodies. An Irishman of his acquaintance offered him half-a-crown for the privilege of keeping and feeding the little beast. The bargain was made for a month. Great curiosity filled the mind of

ALL FOR \$3.00

FARMERS! Here's another great offer! You can get a splendid, useful Veterinary Dose Syringe worth \$2.50 for practically nothing. Here's how! Buy our new "Ever Ready" Set consisting of 1 bottle Cough and Fever Mixture, regular price \$1.00; 1 Bottle Brown Liniment, regular price \$1.00; 1 package Tonic Condition Powders, regular price 50 cents; and you get 1 Veterinary Syringe, regular price \$2.50, total \$5.00. **ALL FOR \$3.00.** Syringe has 2 pipes, one for cleansing wounds, one for drenches and injections. Nickel plated and guaranteed. All sent prepaid to your station on receipt of \$3.00, or get it at your store. Great bargain. Send at once, sure.

THE MAYER COMPANY, Limited. WINNIPEG

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

SPARK ARRESTER

One that gets all the sparks without clogging or interfering with the draft. Fits any engine. Screens adapted to any fuel.

ACETYLENE GAS HEADLIGHT

Turns night into day. Bracket to fit any make of engine. Throws light 400 feet. Operating expense about 1c. per hour.

FLUE CUTTER

You need this tool to get ready for your Spring Plowing. Is adjustable in length and size. Cuts the flue without burring the end. Try it.

Estate of E. M. POPE, Watertown, S. Dakota, U. S. A.
Send for Catalogue and Price List to

THE MATTAG COMPANY, LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

Game Heads

Preserved against all decay or injury from climate or insects and mounted with strict fidelity to

NATURE

Send me a trial order of your hunting trophies; game heads or the entire animal, no matter what its size. Birds of every kind.

Money refunded if I fail to give perfect satisfaction.

One patron (a keen naturalist of world wide experience) says: "I have never seen more artistic or more realistic setting."

FRANK TOSE SUCCESSOR TO 173 Fort St.
JOHN AMBROSE WINNIPEG
PHONE MAIN 5185 Send for Price List

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

the Italian, and at last he went ostensibly to see his pet, but really to find out what possible use Pat could make of the monkey. The Irishman was frank. "It's loike this," he said; "Oi put up a pole in me backyard, with the monk on the top. Tin or twelve thrains of cars loaded with coal go by every evenin'. Ther's men on every car. Every wan takes a heave at the monk. Divil a wan has hit him, but Oi have siven tons of coal."

An Ingenious Method

There were twin boys in the Murphy family, six months of age. Neighbors often wondered how Mrs. Murphy knew them

apart. One day Mrs. O'Flaherty said to her, "Foine pair of boys you've got, Mrs. Murphy; but how do you iver till thim apart?" "Faith, and that's aisy, Mrs. O'Flaherty," replied Mrs. Murphy. "I put me finger in Dinnis' mouth, and, if he bites, it's Moike."

In His Line

"How were you on athletics in college, son?" "I was good at relay events, dad." "That's what I understand. Well, you kin just relay all the carpets your ma took up last spring."

No. 1 HARD

Winnipeg, Dec 3, 1913.

NOVEMBER is always a big shipping month. Farmers vie with the Line Elevator Companies in hurrying their November shipments so that same may reach the Lake Terminals to catch the usual brisk markets ere navigation closes. October had closed with a nice bulge, but with very heavy receipts and indifferent cables markets had worked off somewhat. About November ninth occurred the lamentable loss of life on the Great Lakes, when about three-quarters of a million bushels, or barely one day's receipts of wheat passing Winnipeg was entirely destroyed. Improving again the markets were fairly firm and steady, despite huge receipts and in the last days of November cash wheat sold about five to six cents above the figures of November, 1912. One feature noticeable in the Winnipeg market ever since the wheat prices turned for the better about mid-October, has been the support given Winnipeg May option by big Chicago operators, and in the last few days all markets in America have frequently acted quite contrary to the trend in Liverpool. The natural inference is that the same operators will likely force our wheat up considerably in the latter months of the crop year when receipts are small. Every farmer who possibly can should hold his grain at home on the farm for the improvement next summer which is bound to come unless the new Argentine crop is tremendous. Present indications are for only an average crop in that country, and as it is just now ripening it might easily suffer further deterioration.

There is a general impression in the grain trade that the great bulk of the Western crop is out of the farmers' hands. Some careful statisticians say 75 per cent, others even 80 per cent. Receipts past Winnipeg these last few days have been tremendous and on Monday, December 1st, a new high record was created when 1873 cars were inspected. Such cars would make up a solid train nearly fourteen miles in length.

Crop season inspections to December 3, 1913:

	Bushels 1913	Bushels 1912
Wheat	99,750,375	85,825,750
Oats	34,203,000	17,785,950
Barley	9,711,000	6,319,300
Flax	9,916,350	5,662,650

The railways have been aided by the excellent weather and so

have moved the crop with marvellous rapidity. Superintendents frankly state that the railways have moved a much vaster amount of grain at less operating expense than last year. From many districts the grain is nearly all out.

So fluctuating are terminal stocks in the last few days of November and so much grain is afloat that stocks in store at the end of November are not quoted here. But the Canadian Visible was large. Considerable grain yet unsold for export is being put across the lakes because of cheaper water carriage. Due to higher export bids for grain, January-February seaboard, the December option sold up much nearer the November than ever before, hence the drop at the close of November was this year less pronounced.

Of course, all eyes have recently been turned upon the Argentine crop. Drought and tempests have hampered it and reduced the estimate of the exportable surplus. Our market has therefore had a good undertone with a feeling of apprehension that unless the winter wheat crop in the United States promises exceedingly well, the balance of our hard wheat will go out after January at improved prices. No elevator congestion at Fort William or Port Arthur during the coming winter is now anticipated.

The foreign situation is fairly strong. Russian bankers advanced sufficient money to enable grain dealers to carry some of their grain over and this had a steadying effect upon the market, being one of the factors in stopping the big decline in October and putting the market in a better condition to properly digest the big load it always received in November and the first half of December when several of the Black Sea ports cease shipping because of the close of navigation there.

Germany wants foreign wheat but has not been a big buyer of our wheat this year, as ours is mostly high grade and she buys large quantities of lower grades. France has had wet weather with smaller offerings of wheat, while other European countries report normal conditions. The drought in India has been severe with crop and prospects are poor, while Australia has been well favored this season.

The whole world wheat outlook is for gradually stiffening prices

Farmers Consign Your Grain

The decided dropping off of grain receipts coupled with a good export demand means steadily improved prices. Why sell on street when you can consign your grain and sell it after arrival at considerably higher prices? On coarse grains particularly we can get you much better prices for special shipment.

BLACKBURN & MILLS (A. M. Blackburn) (D. K. Mills)

531 Grain Exchange Winnipeg, Man.

Licensed Reference: The Royal Bank of Canada Bonded
Telephones—Main 46 and Main 3570

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

FARMERS! SHIP YOUR GRAIN

TO THE

CANADIAN ELEVATOR CO. LTD.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WINNIPEG

It is as much our business to give satisfaction as to secure grain shipments. We watch the grading of each car and allow liberal advances on all bills of lading.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

Donald Morrison & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1904

GRAIN COMMISSION

725^c Grain Exchange,

WINNIPEG.

WE handle Wheat, Oats, Flax and Barley on commission, obtaining best possible grades and prices. Our work is prompt, accurate and reliable. Let us handle YOUR shipments this season. Daily or weekly market letter on application.

References, Bank of Toronto, Northern Crown Bank and Commercial Agencies.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

SPECIAL TRAIN

WINNIPEG TO ST. JOHN, N.B.
THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE

LEAVING WINNIPEG, 5.00 P.M., DECEMBER 13th

To Connect with

"ROYAL GEORGE"
ST. JOHN, N.B., TO BRISTOL, DECEMBER 16th

AND

"MAURETANIA," New York to Liverpool; "NOORDAM," New York to Rotterdam; "KAISER WILHELM," New York to Bremen; "LAPLAND," New York to Antwerp—Dec. 16; and "FRANCE," New York to Havre—Dec. 17.

Special Low Fares to Atlantic Ports

In Connection with Tickets to

OLD COUNTRY AND THE CONTINENT

DAILY, NOV. 7 TO DEC., 31, 1913

Liberal Stopovers.

Five months' Limit.

REDUCED FARES

To All Points in

Eastern Canada AND TO United States

Choice of Routes

Three Months' Limit

TICKETS ON SALE DAILY, DECEMBER 1-31, 1913

Any Canadian Northern Agent will supply full particulars

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

LOOK!!! SOMETHING NEW!!

Christmas Excursions

HOME VISITORS

EASTERN CANADA

OLD COUNTRY

Reasons why you should Travel via

Grand Trunk Pacific

THEY HAVE

1. Electric-lighted Tourist Cars.
2. Lights in Tourist Car Berths.
3. Through Tourist Cars, Edmonton to St. Paul.
4. Coaches, Diners, Sleepers Electric-lighted.
5. Standard Sleepers, finest in Canada.
6. Stop-overs allowed in the larger cities.
7. Double Daily Service.
8. Assured connections.
9. Berths assigned through to destination.
10. Shortest and quickest route.
11. Smooth roadbed—you can sleep.
12. "On time all the time."

There are other reasons, ask Grand Trunk Pacific Station or Train Agents

W. J. QUINLAN,

District Passenger Agent,

260 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

Phone 5378-7098

Agent for all Steamship Lines.



You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

as winter goes on. The flour demand has been fair to good. The world's Visible is slightly over that of a year ago.

Coarse Grains

Just a steady plodding market with small fluctuations throughout the whole month of November. Any low grade oats, especially such cars as contain some volunteer wheat, can be sent with best results to Minneapolis or Duluth and there be sold on the sample markets. But at the moment of writing all barley and all high grade oats should go to our own Canadian terminal elevators. There is little prospect of much improvement in either oats or barley for the next two months, nor should either go lower. Just now many cars of "Rejected" mixed grain are coming ahead and have to be sold very much below the intrinsic value of such grain. Such a fine mixture should be kept at home and fed to Glen-carnock Victors and other live stock.

Flax

This grain had a few nice rallies in the last month and with stocks not burdensome and receipts now sure to let up, considerable improvement in prices should ensue.



Advice is a lot cheaper than information.

Starting in Sheep Breeding Selection of the Foundation Animals

THE breeding basis of every flock enterprise is the individual quality and character of the ewes and rams composing the flock. It is, therefore, important that great care be exercised in the selection and purchase of these animals. It is scarcely necessary to suggest that the better the quality selected to start with the greater the advantage the flock owner has in acquiring a reputation for good stock. Again, life is too short, the improvement of live stock in the hands of skilled breeders is too rapid and too positive for anyone to commence away down the line with the ordinary grade animal and hope to produce what would satisfy the ambition of the present-day progressive spirit in live stock accomplishment. "The best is none too good to start with," is a motto that has become quite popular, and the tendency in this direction is commendable.

It is an advantage in starting the flock to buy ewes of one type, of one line of breeding, bred by one flock owner. There is nothing more desirable in flock quality than similarity of the animals comprising the flock. This

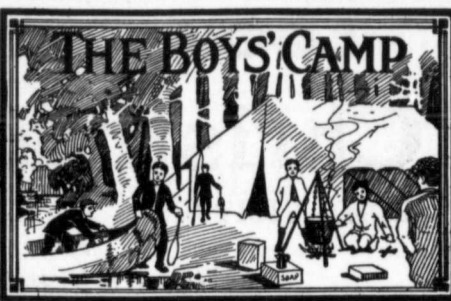
is one of the features the critical breeder looks for when his sight first meets the strange flock. Uniformity, a family resemblance, is evidence at once of blood and breeding character in a ram. The ability of the sire in transmitting his characteristic qualities to his offspring is influenced by the hereditary tendency of the ewe flock. Buy good ewes; get as nearly all the desirable properties in these ewes as you can to start with. This is the essential guide in flock improvement.

The hereditary tendency of the ewe flock, when all of one breeding or flock character, the result of many generations of descent through careful selection and breeding of the ewes, is an influence, the value of which can scarcely be estimated by the breeder, especially in the starting of a flock. Such a basis makes the work relatively easy compared with a flock of breeding ewes composed of individuals bought here and there all over the country, a few from this flock and a few from that, notwithstanding they are all good ewes from their individual measurement or scoring. In general observation in the founding of a flock, select for constitution in all its requirements, making fleece a secondary matter rather than placing it first. It is easier to add fleece qualities

than to correct constitutional defects.

The best age for the starting of the ewe flock is 2-year-olds. They should be given good care from the close of the summer grazing season through the autumn months to the breeding season, which usually commences the first part of November. This will bring the lambing period in April. The period of gestation with the ewe is 152 days, or five months, roughly estimated. For early lambs, commence the breeding earlier, just to suit your ideas and purposes, remembering that the earlier breeding will bring the lambs in colder weather, and necessitate more care, warmer stables, more feed, and usually result in a little higher death loss of lambs if all these requirements are not carefully observed.

A strong, well-fleshed ewe is in proper physical condition for the best breeding results. Ewes that have suckled lambs up to the September weaning period need extra care after their milk flow has ceased and the udder becomes normal, in order to have them in a condition of thrift and taking on flesh when the breeding season commences. It is one of the most damaging conditions possible to have the ewe flock in an unthrifty, thin condition.



Girls' Cozy Corner

At The Doll's Hospital

Annie P. L. Field

Five dear little dollies lay all in a row
In five little hospital cots.
They looked so pathetic, such objects of woe,

Those poor tiny suffering tots!
The doctor stood by with a bottle of glue,

And a brush made of softest hair,
While a pretty trained nurse in a uniform blue,

Gave the patients her tenderest care.
"This dolly," she said, "has been scalped by a boy—"

The brother of dolly's mamma—
But with one operation she's cured to our joy,

Without the least trace of a scar.
This celluloid doll had a terrible time.
She lost both her arms and her nose,
The way that some people treat dolls is a crime,

It's worse than you'd ever suppose!
"And this one," she smiled, as she lovingly laid
Her hand on the white counterpane—
"Had china-blue eyes of a heavenly shade,

We hope we can match them again!
That dainty French lady is minus a leg,
A dog bit it off just for fun,
And not even waiting her pardon to beg.

As a well-mannered dog should have done!
"That doll over there is a serious case,
She's made out of fine stockinet,
A kitten spilled shoe-blackening over her face

And we haven't got rid of it yet!"
Just then the doll's ambulance dashed to the door,
And the doctor and nurse rushed away,
So I, quite unable to see any more,
Bade the five little dollies good-day.

Girls' Prize Letter

Minnedosa, Man., Oct. 18th, 1913.

Dear Cousin Doris—May I join your Girls' Cozy Corner and have a chat with you? I am a new member so if you like just put my letter in the W.P.B., as I am sure it won't be much missed. I live on a farm four miles west from Minnedosa, which is a pretty little town situated among the hills. There are quite a few stores in it, including two picture shows, "The Lyric" and "The Elite." The little Sask. River runs through the centre of it. Winter will soon be here and then some of us girls will surely have rosy cheeks. For my part I like winter better than summer, but January is a little bit cooler than August, isn't it? Well I think I will close with a story and a riddle.

Black we are and much admired,
Men seek for us till they're tired,
Tire a horse but comfort a man.
—Tell me this riddle if you can.
Ans.—Coal.

Many years ago there lived in the city of Paris a celebrated physician who was fond of animals. One day a friend of his brought to his house a favorite dog whose leg had been broken, and asked if he could do anything for the poor creature. The kind doctor examined the wounded animal and prescribing a treatment for him soon cured him and received the warm thanks of his friend who set a very high value upon his dog. Not very long afterwards the man was in his room busy studying. He thought he heard a noise at the door as if some animal was scratching in order to be let in. For some time he paid no attention to the noise but went on studying. At last, however, he rose up and opened the door. To his great astonishment he saw enter the dog which he had cured and with him another dog. The latter had also a broken leg and was able to move only with much difficulty. The dog which the surgeon had cured had brought his friend in order that he too might be cured and as well as he could he made the doctor understand what was wanted. Wishing the club every success,

Harriet Graham.

Khedive, Sask., Oct. 21st, 1913.

Dear Cousins—This is my second letter to your club. I saw my first letter in print and thought I would write again. I enjoy the letters and stories in your paper immensely. We live on a farm in Saskatchewan. We have five horses and two colts, three cows and five calves. I go to school every day and I am in the fifth grade and fourth reader. My studies are Arithmetic, Reading, Spelling, Geography, History, Writing, Drawing, Composition, Grammar, and I paint a little. I am ten years old. Well, cousins, it will soon be winter and it is then the fun commences, isn't it? I am going to have a pair of skates this winter and am going to learn to skate and think (though I may get a good many bumps) that it will be great sport learning. I suppose you all like candy, so I will send a recipe. Two cups of brown sugar, one cup of milk, butter size of a walnut, boil until hardens in cold water then beat until cool, then pour in greased pan and cut in squares. You can stir in some nuts before beating if you wish. Any flavoring wished. I would like to correspond with anyone of my own age who will write first. As my letter is getting rather long I will close. With best wishes to my cousins and editor, I remain your cousin,

Winifred Suitor.

Cereal, Alberta.

Dear Cousin Doris: This is my second letter to the Girls' Cozy Corner. My father takes the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer. I find it very interesting reading the letters. I am 11 years of age, will soon be twelve. It is very windy today. I am not going to school now. I am in the second reader but I was out of school for nearly 4 years, so no wonder I am no higher in studies. I hope I win the prize. I see that the other little girls do. My brother is disking now. We raised lots of grain last year. We raised oats, wheat and barley too. I have 5 sisters and one brother. I did have another sister but she died last summer. We did not know what was the matter with her and I had one brother die when he was 7 years old. He was two years older than me. We burnt out

last summer. It was 10 months ago. We had to stay with our aunt for about 2 weeks. While we were building a house our neighbors helped. We built a sod house. Papa has gone to town. Mamma is sewing now. We have 7 pigs. We did have 8 but one fell in the well and one cow. We have planted part of our garden, we planted peas, onions, carrots. The snow was not very deep last winter. The snow is all gone now. How is your little girl, cousin Doris. I think my letter is getting long enough I hope to see my letter in print so I will close. I am your loving cousin,

CAKES AND CANDIES FOR CHRISTMAS

From Pictorial Review

Glaze Fruits and Nuts

Grapes, Oranges, Almonds, Chestnuts, Walnuts, Sugar.

Have the fruits perfectly dry and divided into sections, and the nuts shelled. In the instance of chestnuts, boil them in water until tender, then simmer for a little while in a thin sugar and water syrup so that they may be slightly sweetened. For the glaze sugar, boil together 1/2 lb. of cut sugar and 1/2 cup of water until a little dropped into cold water immediately becomes brittle. Pick up each piece of fruit or nut separately with candy dippers or long handled sugar tongs. Dip very gently into the boiled sugar; then lay on waxed paper or on an oiled platter, to set. Halves of nuts can be pressed into small ball of almond paste or of fondant and then dipped into the glaze sugar.

Parched Pop-corn.

Pop-corn, Butter, Salt.

This is quite different from ordinary pop-corn and it is very delicious and easily prepared.

Place in an iron frying-pan over a gentle heat a cupful of corn just removed from the ear; stir constantly with a fork so as to keep the grains moving. The fire must not be too hot or the corn is liable to scorch. Continue this parching process until the grains have puffed up and are almost round, besides being colored a delicate brown. Turn into a large bowl and pour a generous quantity of melted butter over the hot corn, stirring it about so that the butter coats all the grains evenly. Salt the corn as soon as it is buttered so that the salt may cling to the kernels.

Caramel Almonds.

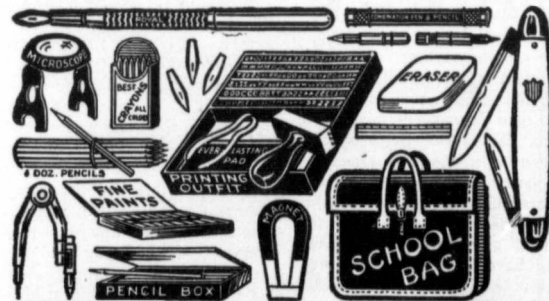
1 lb. of Jordan Almonds,
1 lb. of sugar,
2 tablespoons of water.

Shell but do not blanch the almonds, and dry them in the oven until slightly crisp but not brown. Place the sugar and water in a heavy saucepan or frying-pan and stir over a gentle heat until melted and slightly browned. Drop in the almonds gently, coat with the caramel then remove to waxed paper or a greased platter to cool. Be careful to drop only a few nuts into the caramel at one time.

French Nougat.

1/2 lb. of confectioners' sugar,
1/2 lb. of almonds.

Melt the sugar very slowly in a shallow pan, stirring constantly; add the



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BOYS AND GIRLS—We want to give you, without a cent, this magnificent scholar's outfit, so complete and handsome that you will be the pride of the school. JUST READ WHAT EACH OUTFIT CONTAINS—One high grade barres and English school bag, one fine Royal fountain pen with three extra gold finished nibs, one all steel, silver finished pen knife, one combination safety pen and pencil, a big, complete printing outfit with six rows of type, one of the finest high grade lead pencils, a fine pencil box with lock and key, a microscope or magnifying glass, one box of fine crayons, one tin box of fine paints containing 30 colors, one horseshoe magnet, one school compass, one 12 inch ruler, and last, but not least, a fine eraser. This is just simply the chance of your life to get the finest scholar's outfit that has ever offered, in big costly articles, so easy to get. Now if you want this wonderful outfit, and a fine big 28-piece camera, as well as your friends and only 10 cents! Write at once to the RECAL MANUFACTURING CO., 222 HURON ST., TORONTO, ONT. Don't miss this chance. Write today. Be first. Address: RECAL MANUFACTURING CO., 222 HURON ST., TORONTO, ONT. 51

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

almonds blanched and chopped fine, and spread on buttered pans to cool. Cut into pieces, and, if liked, dip in melted chocolate.

Canadian Boys' Camp

THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS. Mary Ellerton.

A Christmas tree, some gifts, a glee, Is this what Christmas means to thee?

A chiming bell, a choral swell, In these does the love of the Christ-Child dwell?

No, not in gifts, in glee, in chime, Is found the spirit of Christmas-time.

A loving deed for one in need, Ah, there is Christmas joy indeed!

Sad hearts to cheer, to dry a tear, This brings true Christmas very near.

In home, in mart, each does his part, Thus Christmas comes in every heart.

A SANTA CLAUS HOLD-UP. By Cousin Doris.

Two tired little newboys huddled into a heap on the doorway of a corner store, shivered from the cold of a biting north wind. It was the night before Christmas, and shoppers hurried past the little fellows as if they were nothing more than the papers they were selling.

"Morning Free Press—Telegram—Tribune—three for five!" called one little fellow to a passing pedestrian.

"I tell ye, kid, this here Santa Claus deal is a mighty tough thing for fellers like us. Seems he just visits people who has everything. We poor kids ain't in it!" Jack exclaimed, blowing his frosted fingers. "Here I am working my legs off, gettin' up at three in the mornin' and working like blazes and when Christmas comes I don't get a thing, and them fellers what has everything gits all Santa Claus has."

"Taint a square deal." Dick, his companion, shivered a decided "Taint right. There's mother scrubbin' her finger nails off, and Dad drunk as a lord, and sis at home all day with the kids, and when Christmas comes we freeze and starve, while them rich kids have hobby horses and drums and engines and trains. Gee, I wish we could

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Platinette Pendants are the latest novelty in jewelry, and are all the rage. YOU can get one set with twenty-four genuine sparkling rhinestones, ABSOLUTELY FREE. It will cost you nothing but a little spare time.

Simply sell 36 packages of beautiful, assorted Post Cards at 10c. per package (6 in a package) which we will send you post paid.

When you have sold the cards, remit us our \$3.60 and we will send your Pendant by return mail.

A free present coupon is given with each package, which will help you sell them on sight. Don't delay. Order now and have this Pendant before the other girls in your neighborhood see this advertisement. Address COLONIAL ART CO. DESK M 1 TOPCHINO, ONT. Mention this magazine when writing advertisers

git a corner on Santa Claus." Dick pushed his cap down close to his nose, and began to think seriously. "I'll tell ye what we'll do—we'll hold him up—a regular hold-up!" Jack exclaimed, kicking a stone off the walk.

The two boys' arms ached with the papers they carried, and they sat down again and shivered. Presently Jack saw a huge cloud heavy with snow and out from the cloud six reindeer harnessed to a sleigh broke through and Santa Claus the driver hurried them on at a fearful gait. They pranced and jumped in delight, for it had been a whole year since they had had exercise—and Santa Claus had with him a sleigh loaded to the breaking point. Toys and clothes and furs and candies—just loads and loads of Christmas goods all marked and labeled in systematic order.

Just at this moment Jack felt a queer sensation. Before him stood a really and truly horse, and on it a saddle was fastened on which were fire-arms and a riding suit—a regular cowboy costume. He quickly changed his ragged trousers for the riding outfit, and fastened the hunting belt around his waist.

He was ready to hold up Santa Claus. Suddenly he rode up to the reindeer, pulled his revolver out and exclaimed: "Hands up! Hands up!"

Santa Claus was astonished. Never in all his experience had he been confronted by a highwayman.

Santa Claus drew the reins quickly. "What does this mean?"

"It means," replied Jack, "that you must take everything you have in your sleigh to the poor little newboys and other suffering boys and girls and their mothers this year. Those other people have more now than they need this year, and we're to have our innings."

Jack held the revolver very close to Santa Claus, and the old fellow shuddered.

"Promise I say!" exclaimed Jack. "Every poor girl and boy with their mother and father, if he doesn't drink, must be remembered this year by you. Follow me to the poor end of the city. I'll show you the way."

Santa Claus trembled but obeyed as Jack turned his horse in the direction of the poor people. He first led Santa to his own home, where his mother stood at the wash tub, and Santa Claus at the point of Jack's revolver left a generous supply of food and clothing.

Then next Jack led Santa Claus to the home of Dick's mother, where he left a good Christmas allowance.

All through the lanes and streets where mothers labored and children suffered Jack led Santa Claus, until every needy home in the city was remembered. Then Santa Claus found his sleigh empty, and returned to the north land. But Jack was happy to see every one who needed Christmas really happy.

Something hit him in the cheek. He rubbed his eyes. He looked about and Dick was still beside him. "I held up Santa Claus all right!" he exclaimed, and Dick smiled.

Five Roses Cook Book and Famous Five Roses Calendar



"Five Roses Flour"

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Five Roses Cook Book BREAD, PASTRY, ETC.

just published is an authority that will simplify the duties of the housewife, and that no well regulated household should be without. It is a manual of good recipes, dealing with almost every article of food in which flour is used. To this most useful book 2,000 successful users of FIVE ROSES FLOUR throughout Canada have contributed, and every recipe is defined in clear and simple language that can be readily understood and easily applied.

The book itself is a model of typographical neatness, printed on superior paper, with contents arranged in a most convenient manner. The pages, of which there are 144, are brightened with a judicious assortment of illustrations from black and white sketches, and have a most complete index. The book is bound neatly and strongly, and has good lasting qualities.

All the contributions were unsolicited and constitute a remarkable tribute to the excellency and the Dominion-wide popularity of FIVE ROSES FLOUR.

It is the wish of the LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY that as far as possible the Cook Book and famous Five Roses Calendar should find their way into every Western home. The supply, however, is necessarily limited, and it will be well to lose no time in sending in requests. In order to facilitate the distribution and to handle the correspondence promptly and efficiently the attached coupon must be properly filled out and 10 cents in silver or stamps duly enclosed for postage, and the address should be

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These WATCHES which we offer you, absolutely free, are something new and striking. They are the new thin model style, guaranteed Swiss movement with the popular and beautiful satin-finished gun-metal case, fancy dial and hands, and French crystal. We will also engrave any monogram you desire free.

We are really enthusiastic about these watches, because they are the best thing we have seen for a long time, and we want you to have one. All you have to do is sell only 36 packages (of six cards each) of our finely-colored season and picture post cards at 10c. a package.

We give you free coupons to give with each package, which makes them sell on sight.

Don't send us any money until you have sold the cards, then remit us our \$3.60 and state what monogram you want on your watch and it is yours. We prepay postage on post cards and premium.

Don't delay—write us now—these watches are beauties and will go like hot cakes. When ordering state number of watch wanted (numbers shown above watches). Ask for our big catalog of premiums. COLONIAL ART CO. DESK M3 TORONTO, ONT. Mention this magazine when writing advertisers



Womans' Department

Conducted by PEARL RICHMOND HAMILTON

A HOUSEHOLD FORUM FOR THE DISCUSSION OF EVERYTHING THAT PERTAINS TO THE HOME



The Seeker

I sought the sign of greater good
Through symbols by the way;
By wave and dale and mountain top
The symbols led astray.
And then I found it in the end,
The humble service of a friend.

I coursed the phantom form of truth
Through nights of throbbing toil;
Adown bleak valleys of vasty thought
I groped for wisdom's spoil;
And found it vietue undelled—
The simple beauty of a child.
—From the Mother's Magazine.

Home Economics

CHRISTMAS SERVICE

Our Home Economics Societies throughout Manitoba might well be called Christmas societies for their work through the whole year is full of service and kindness to their home community. Indeed it reaches far beyond their home environment but it begins there just where charity should begin. Rest rooms that bring together in a friendly, social atmosphere women from both country and town, helpful programmes, full of suggestions to ease the burdens of mind and body of tired women, instructive entertainments, important civic improvements, fine intellectual treats, and sisterly helpfulness—all this and much more have been accomplished by the Home Economics Societies. This is Christmas service—genuine and inspiring and so I believe every member of the H.E.S., as well as the members of the staff of the Agricultural College who have the interests of this society at heart, all deserve a happy Christmas, full of blessings—and this is my wish to everyone.

Last year the citizens of a large community set up in the heart of their city the tallest tree they could find and decked it with gay trimmings. The whole city came to see and to sing carols—they all felt the thrill of the "big family spirit" that a Christmas tree in pines and uplifts into neighborly love.

Why could not our western towns set up a municipal Christmas tree in the centre of the town and gather in a community celebration around it? No village is too small to erect a tree and gather its citizens for a community celebration of Christmas day. This might be a suggestion to our H.E.S. To one and all I wish a Christmas full of joy, sunshine and love.

Sincerely—P. R. H.

CHILD BEAUTIFUL

By Mrs. W. G. Harrison, of Neepawa. [This is part of an excellent paper read at the Neepawa H. E. S. by Mrs. W. G. Harrison. I wish we might have had the entire paper for publication. It is appropriate for our Christmas number—and for every month in the year. I know our readers will enjoy it. P.R.H.]

Something we all know, and yet we need frequently to be reminded of, is the importance of the home beyond all other institutions in our land. Millions may be spent on these in vain, if the home life is neglected.

The reason for this importance is because of its relation to the child. The home influence covers a longer period of time than any other. At the age of two years a child has been in its parents' care longer than ten years of school life places it in the care of a teacher. Home ties are the strongest because there he receives the necessities of life and there his life began. Hearts and minds of parents and child are in sympathy and it readily absorbs truth and knowledge from them.

The trouble is in these days of prepared foods, we, as parents, even in mental and spiritual spheres, as well as physical, rush our child to a specialist instead of applying home remedies. There is no influence for good so strong as the love of home and home ties. The boy who has wandered far is turned homeward by a snatch of song that mother sang.

Let me mention some of the great opportunities for influence in the home. First, is the child's heritage of a healthy, sound body and the force of parental influences, but these are such vast and far reaching thoughts I will not enter into them. Curiosity, with its puzzling questions opens the way for many heart to heart talks. All the great truths concerning God and nature are received without doubt, because father or mother said so. See that this faith in your word has no cause to be shaken. The great truths of life and sex might better be introduced at this curious age by the parent than leaving the child to fall into errors through ignorance.

Memory is strong and habits easily formed when young, so mothers put an indelible stamp on the child's mode of living and thinking that time and circumstances may blur but cannot erase. Nourish and protect the body well

that it may be an aid, not a hindrance, to higher living. The under-nourished child will surely be lazy and dull, and the over-fed restless and fretful. This applies to the mental as well as the physical, simplicity and frugality in food and in other physical needs during childhood which enhance man's power of attaining happiness and vigor. Probably nothing causes more misery and pain than unrestrained appetite. We grant many a request of a child that we may be rid of its importunities, never looking ahead at the heaps of trouble we are laying in store. Have a standard to live up to, not issuing orders one moment and counter-orders the next.

The child Samuel, directed by Eli, answered: "Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth." Let us not fail to seize our opportunity for directing the child into the paths of truth and beauty.

NEEPAWA

Neepawa H. E. S. met on Saturday, October 18th, after rather a lengthy holiday. Special notice had been given, but the attendance was small. Some time was given to arriving at a reason for the lack of interest. It was suggested that we reverse our tactics, double the fees, ask the members to work harder, and advertise. Women are constantly complaining of overwork in societies, and yet need urging to attend once a month for an hour or two of intellectual intercourse. I have come to the conclusion they don't mean what they say, and just love to serve tea, have socials and entertainments, and form a continual procession to somewhere to demand the correction of some existing evil. We surely prefer the position behind the footlights to that behind the spinning wheel.

A communication from M.A.C. regarding shipping of eggs and dressed poultry to the city market brought about a general discussion, resulting in the appointing of a committee to agitate for a home market.

It was decided that for November and December the meetings be thrown open to all ladies in the hope of having the work better understood.

The paper for the day was read by Mrs. W. G. Harrison—"Child Beautiful." For many years Mrs. Harrison has been an active worker among children, and her paper was full of high ideals, practical suggestions, and thought-provoking questions.

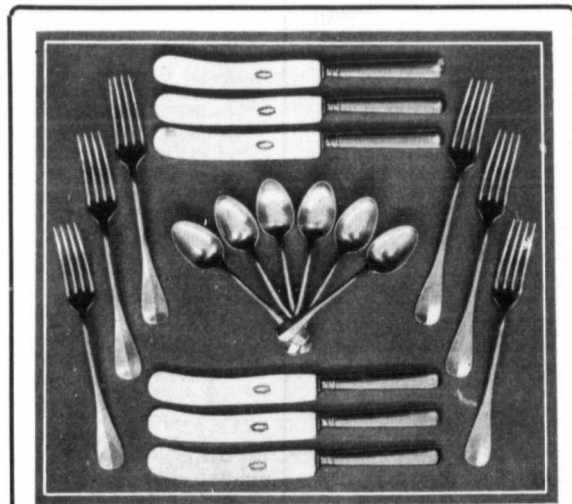
(P.S.—I shall copy part of it, and you may use it at your discretion.)

Yours truly,

Mrs. W. T. Shearer,
Secretary.

MANITOBA

We were glad to welcome some visitors to our September meeting. The prize money from the Winnipeg Industrial Fair was handed in and a letter read from the superintendent explaining why the work had not been shown under glass as had been promised, saying that, personally, she was disappointed in both the quantity and quality of the work exhibited by the societies. Some of the work was that of those who exhibited and won honors at the International Congress in Lethbridge. Food charts ordered some time ago were handed over to the programme committee, hoping that they may be of some help in preparing papers on diet. A small donation of five dollars, which we had intended sending to Ninette Sani-



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The above illustration is an exact photograph of our offer. The forks are of the regular dinner size, and the spoons are generous teaspoons, and both are made of a solid metal superior to white metal and cannot wear in spots and always keeps bright and shiny. The knives are also dinner size and have genuine steel blades and a convenient sized handle.

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torium, was given instead to a citizen whose son was being sent to that institution. Miss Gayton read a poem on "Wheat." Programmes of the convention were distributed, and the members asked to look them over, though some of the papers had already appeared in The Canadian "Thresherman." The rest room committee reported the room ready for opening on the Saturday following our meeting, that being the day of the millinery opening, when every woman in the community is down town if it was possible. The society thought it would be well to introduce the room to the public with an afternoon tea, the proceeds to go towards its maintenance.

Owing to unfavorable weather the attendance at the October meeting was rather small. The rest room tea was reported a decided success. It was well patronized and everyone was pleased with the cozy appearance of the room. A vote of thanks was passed to the Guernesey Company who have supplied us with a splendid range. The secretary was instructed to place a register in the room. It was proposed that the room be used as a place of exchange between the women of the town and country. Arrangements could be made over the telephone, or otherwise, for eggs, butter, poultry, etc., to be delivered at the rest room at a certain time, the purchaser to be there to receive and pay for what she ordered.

The November meeting instead of the December is to be our annual as we are likely to have better weather and a larger attendance. Besides the election of officers and reading of reports, the talent money will be handed in with an account of how it was raised.

BIRTLE

Our society decided to hold no meeting in August as we found it difficult to make up our programme owing to the season of the year and the consequent absence from town of many members. At our September meeting we heard a most interesting address by Mr. J. A. Glen, a lawyer of the town, on George Eliot, giving us much information and adding to our enjoyment of her works. We hope soon to be favored by Mr. Glen on some other literary subject. Our October meeting was more varied in its character. We had a bright, breezy report of the meeting of the society in Pilot Mound, in which were some suggestions helpful to ourselves. We also had an excellent paper on the "Dignity of Farm Life," written by Mrs. McCharles, of Miniota, which emphasized the importance of the farm to humanity and the need of the highest education in preparation for it on the part of both men and women. The idea is gaining ground, and the day will soon pass when one thinks that anyone can be a farmer. We were also favored with a very pretty song by Miss Tennant, one of our members. Our attendance is not so good just now as we would like, but we hope for improvement in that respect.

Elizabeth R. McCurdy, Secy.
(May we have the paper, "The Dignity of Farm Life," for publication in this department!—P. R. H.)

MINNEDOSA

The Minnedosa H. E. S. held their October meeting on Oct. 23 at the usual hour. Unfortunately the president was unable to attend. Mrs. Boyd, the first vice-president, took the chair. The meeting was very satisfactory and interesting. Letters were read from The Home Journal and Mrs. Salisbury, of the M.A.C., after which the secretary-treasurer handed in her resignation to the vice-president. It was suggested that a new secretary-treasurer should be elected in place of Miss Evens for the two months before the annual meeting, when there would be a fresh election of officers. This being considered satisfactory, it was moved by Mrs. Evens, seconded by Mrs. Sprague, that Miss Lamont be appointed secretary-treasurer, which was carried.

The programme for the meeting was "Healthy Recreation for Young People." Three papers, all very interesting, were read, which were followed by an animated discussion and many good suggestions. The meeting was closed with "God Save the King."

PILOT MOUND

The H.E.S. meeting took the form of a reception to the president, Mrs. H. M. Speechly, who has just returned from a visit to the Old Country. Mrs. R. J. Duncan, the vice-president, took the chair and called on the secretary-treasurer to read the address of welcome to Mrs. Speechly. This was done by Mrs. R. T. Stephenson, who, in a beautifully worded speech welcomed the president in the name of the society, and assured her of their affection for her, not only as the official head of the society, but as a personal friend. Musical selections were provided by Mrs. Mayne, Mrs. McCullough, and Miss Hanson, which added greatly to the success of the afternoon. A very large attendance of members made the meeting a very cordial and pleasant one.

SWAN LAKE

The October meeting of the Swan Lake Home Economics was held on Saturday, 25th ult., and was well attended, there being many visitors as well as a large number of members. The first item on the programme was a paper read by Miss Conolly, who substituted for Mrs. Herb Anderson, entitled "A Country Girl's Ideas." It was full of practical and sensible advice, and showed



Woman Workers of the World, The Oiler Strippers.

the many ways in which a girl may content herself on the farm and the various openings she can find for making extra pocket money.

Miss Lena Gamble followed with a paper on somewhat similar lines, but which had additional interest from the fact that it was written by her sister (for whom she substituted), Miss Edith Gamble, who is at present taking the second course in Home Economics at the Agricultural College. This paper pointed out many different ways in which the "stay-at-homes" might be kept interested in country life, and strenuously advocated the wisdom of giving a girl a separate allowance for her dress and little personal needs.

The Misses Nita and Mabel Simpson, who substituted for Mrs. McDole, gave much pleasure by singing "Silver Threads Among the Gold" as a duet. Miss Alice Gordon gave the last contribution on the programme by explaining the origin and significance of Thanksgiving and Hallow'een. A good deal of this paper was original and was very interesting as well as being clearly and sympathetically read. The corresponding secretary made a collection to pay for the new chairs and gathered the sum of \$8.40, which was almost enough to defray the cost of them. After roll call the National Anthem was sung and afternoon tea was served.

HAMIOTA

The paper entitled "System in Housekeeping" was prepared for and given to the October meeting of the Home Economics Society. It is scarcely necessary to add it was greatly appreciated, and raised a very interesting discussion. Although for various reasons the H.E.S.

meetings had been discontinued during the summer months, this first meeting held since spring was well attended, and all present were enthusiastic. Thanking the Canadian Thresherman and Farmer on behalf of the Home Economics Society of Hamiota for their very kindly interest in the work, I am, sincerely,

Ella Smith, Secy.

SYSTEM IN HOUSEKEEPING

By Mrs. F. Houck, of Hamiota

[This paper is full of helpful suggestions that will help every housekeeper who reads it. Canadian home-makers would be happier and healthier if they would follow the plans in this paper, and I believe it is possible.—P. R. H.]

This subject has not been chosen for its originality, nor because some new and striking ideas may be presented, but rather because of its importance. System is the great labor-saver, than which there is no other of like equality. Order is heaven's first law. It is the law of every successful business. Order — or System — is the first law of successful housekeeping. The good housekeeper may not put her system into writing. She may not call her plan or method of doing her work a system; nevertheless

steps to suit the house we have? A step saved is a step gained. And if, when we consider our arrangements we find that we have walked or reached or stooped more than is necessary let us so alter matters as to do away with that unneeded exertion.

To be systematic we should always have a time for everything, and, if possible, do everything in its proper time.

"Much good that does!" we may imagine someone saying. "Something is always happening to stop you from doing your work at just such and such a time. And I never planned a day's work ahead yet and got through with it all."

Objection No. 1.—Something is always happening to interfere with the work. Answer—Always is not a true word for that place. If you say once out of ten times you will be nearer right. A perfectly planned system will allow for this one-tenth margin of interruptions.

Objection No. 2.—You never get done all you have planned. Answer—Then you have planned too much, and your plan is so far imperfect.

A methodical round of work is, nevertheless, subject to change. Indeed, it is part of the virtue of system, that it trains to quick thinking and ready adjustment of work in emergencies; and you will find that those who have worked by rule will never again be willing to work at haphazard. They will tell you that they find "working by rule" a great saving of time and nervous energy.

Again, a good system provides for rest and recreation. We might even go so far as to suggest that a woman will be even a better housekeeper for some outside interest to keep her from becoming narrow.

Now, if most of the ladies here were farmers' wives, I might almost expect to have the house brought down about my ears.

"How do you suppose I would ever get my work done if I stopped of an afternoon to rest!" says someone indignantly, and she proceeds to lay down the law as to just how much there is to do, and as why she must never stop but must keep right at it till she is so tired she could "just drop."

It is often true that there seems to be more to do than one pair of hands can do, but—, is it the duty of any woman to work till she is ready to drop?

Excepting in case of sickness and some few other special cases, we feel that the answer should be, "No!"

Certainly, it depends on the strength of the worker how much rest she requires. Some few seem to need very little. But what she needs she ought to have; for her own good; for the good of those around her; even for the good of the work itself. For an overworked woman is liable to be irritable, and to break down before her time. And we all know that it is when we are most tired that we take the most unnecessary steps. So when we find our minds refusing to help our poor, tired feet, nature is giving notice that it is time to rest.

But how to find the way to rest! And how to get the work done when there is so much to do that we do not know which way to turn. We think of hired help first, of course, but hired help is not always to be found.

There are mechanical labor-saving devices which are a boon to womanhood, but every home cannot have these things. There always remains a systematic process of elimination. The overworked woman eliminates in every case. Often and often she leaves out some of the more important things. She might better make a study of values, and plan to leave out (since leave-out she must) some of the least important things.

Yes, this business of housekeeping should be, without doubt, a study of values. Take, for instance, the matter of food. We need good wholesome food and a certain amount of variety, but it is not always the most wholesome food that takes the longest to prepare. A study of values here may lead to the shortening of labor to the actual advantage—yes, even to the satisfaction—of the household. For simple food, well cooked, is more "tasty" and satisfying than elaborate dishes.

Great variety can be tabooed. No one really needs two kinds of cake for tea. Better no cake at all than that the mak-

Perhaps it goes without saying that we each of us have a place for everything and keep everything in its place. But—, is that place the very handiest place possible? Is it where you use the article oftentimes and can reach the most easily? We cannot always have our house planned to suit us; but have we made the very best plans for saving



**Mr. Edison's
Wonderful
New Instrument**

**NEW! Master
Instrument**
EDISON'S LATEST INVENTION

**Mr. Edison's
Pet and Hobby**



among all his wonderful inventions is his phonograph. He worked for years striving to produce the most perfect phonograph. At last he has produced this new model. Think of it: over 25 years of work on all these epoch-making inventions—then his pet and hobby perfected!

A Happy Home

Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home. And by a real home I do not mean a house with a yard or farm around it. Oh, no! A real home is the place where the happy and united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. And the Edison makes this possible, for it stands supreme as the greatest home entertainer. It will mean more than entertainment and amusement, more than an hour of amusement—yes, it will mean genuine pleasure of the lasting sort—helpful entertainment and culture of the most beneficial kind. It will mean the family united—a new home.



Such a variety of entertainment! Hear the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until the tears stream down your face and your sides ache from laughing at the funniest of funny minstrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns, the majestic choirs sing the famous anthems just as they sing them in the cathedrals of Europe. Hear the pealing organs, the crashing brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the soles, duets and quartettes. You will sit awestricken at the wonderful grand operas as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartettes singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment. All will be yours with the Edison in your home. Send the coupon today.

Just Out! The perfected musical wonder of the age. And shipped now on a stupendous special offer *direct from us*—Write for new catalog.

WRITE today for our *new* Edison catalog—the catalog that tells you all about the wonderful *new* model Edison with Mr. Edison's *new* diamond point reproducer—the new parlor grand style. It will also tell you about our *new* Edison offer! Now read:

FREE LOAN—

We will send you the *new* model Edison Phonograph and your choice of all the brand new records on an **absolutely free loan**. We want you to hear all the waltzes, two steps, vaudevilles, minstrels, grand operas, the old sacred hymns, every kind of comic and popular music, also your choice of the highest grade concerts and operas, as rendered by the world's greatest artists. Entertain your family and friends. Give plays and concerts right in your own parlor. Hear the songs, solos, duets and quartettes, the pealing organs, the brass bands, the symphony orchestras, the choirs of Europe's great cathedrals, the piano and violin concerts, virtuoso—all these we want you to hear free as reproduced on the new Edison.

Then, when you are through with the outfit, you may send it back at our expense.

Remember, not a penny down—no deposit—no guarantee—no C.O.D. to us—no obligations to buy—a full free trial in your own home—direct from us—direct to you. Returnable at our expense or payable (if you want to keep it) at the actual rock-bottom price direct from us.

The Reason: Why should we make such an ultra-liberal offer? Why should we go to all this expense and trouble just so you can have all these free concerts? Well, we'll tell you; we are tremendously proud of this magnificent new instrument. When you get it in your town we know everybody will say that nothing like it has ever been heard—so wonderful, so grand, so beautiful, such a king of entertainers—so we are pretty sure that at least some one, if not you, then somebody else, will want to buy one of these *new style* Edison's, especially as they are being offered now at the most astounding rock-bottom price and on easy terms as low as \$2.00 a month. But even if no one buys, there is no obligation and we'll be just as glad anyway that we sent you the *new* Edison on our free trial; for that is our way of advertising quickly everywhere the wonderful superiority of the *new* Edison.

**Our New Edison
Catalog Sent Free**

Your name and address on a postal or in a letter, (or just the coupon) is enough. No obligations in asking for the catalog. Get this offer—**write this offer fast**. Fill out the coupon today.

F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributor
Dept. 7709, 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
U. S. Office: Edison Block, Chicago

COUPON

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributor
Dept. 7709, 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonographs.

Name _____
Address _____

The Monarch Peninsular Steel Range

Ensures Every Housekeeper A MERRY CHRISTMAS

The discriminating housewife demands a MONARCH PENINSULAR RANGE. Experience has taught her that most satisfactory results in cooking can only be obtained by using a reliable range.



The Monarch Peninsular

is as near "range perfect" as expert mechanics and specially trained workmen can make it.

The Monarch Peninsular embodies, among many others, such features as

The Reversible Re-encased Reservoir Braced, Oven Door, Drop Closet Door and is Pure Asbestos Lined

If this Range is not on view at your hardware store send direct to us for Illustrated Booklet

CLARE & BROCKEST LTD.

May Street, Winnipeg, Canada

ing of it should be the last straw to break poor mother's back.

There are many other things on which labor can be saved. Almost any of us could eliminate somewhere and still have clean homes and well spread tables.

Here is one case of wholesale elimination to which many would have to resort. As an extreme case it demanded extreme measures.

A man and his wife living on a farm were straining every nerve to make money and get along. To this end they were working hard and stinting themselves to pay for an extra half-section of land. The wife was doing her full share, perhaps a little more than her share. She had four children. There were two hired men all summer, an extra two in harvest. She made butter for sale, and often helped to milk. Well, she was not so strong as she had thought, and a nervous breakdown was the result. The doctor frankly told the husband that the result might be serious should his wife ever work so hard again. The husband had been looking forward to some rosy future when he should own so many sections of land, and raise Wheat (with a capital W) and make Money (with a capital M). But he was forced to the conclusion that life is more than meat—or than wheat. He was wise enough to know that help for the house could not always be depended upon. It might fail him when most needed. Wherefore he proceeded to eliminate.

That extra half-section was sold, and one hired man let go. The cows were all sold but two, and those two he milked himself. A clean sweep was made of the good-wife's ducks, geese and turkeys, much to her bewailment. One of the boys was detailed to attend to the chickens, and another to work in the garden. Indeed, each child was given some little thing to do to help. The husband bought ready made clothing for himself and the boys. It became a custom in that household to look out for ways of saving mother. To be sure, they never reached the 10,000 bushel mark in

wheat; but in health, unselfishness and family kindness they were rich indeed.

In this story you will notice that it was the husband who eliminated. Sometimes husbands thoughtlessly expect their wives to do more than they are able. But often it is the wife herself who is doing more than she really needs to do. Let us remember that life and the best things of life are worth more than meat or raiment.

A good plan of work saves time, saves strength, makes work a pleasure, not a drudgery, while it leaves room for needed rest and other things which help to make life worth the living.

Mothers' Corner

A CHILD'S FACE

There's nothing more pure in heaven,
And nothing on earth more mild,
More full of the light that is all divine,
Than the smile of a little child.

The sinless lips, half parted,
With breath as sweet as the air,
And the light that seems so glad to shine
In the gold of the sunny hair.

O, little one, smile and bless me!
For somehow—I know not why—
I feel in my soul, when children smile,
That angels are passing by.

A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

I wish every mother who reads this corner a Christmas day full of love and happiness. Dr. Montessori says: "Wherever there is a child in a home, there Christ is." She sees, born with every child, eyes of the spirit, and slender, groping fingers of the soul that look and reach for good. Her idea is that parents should help a child to use his spirit-eyes and his soul-fingers to give him a chance to exercise his conscience.

She tells us that "if we but watch a little child's free, spontaneous use of his soul-fingers, his daily loves and hopes and faith, these will shine for us as a Bethlehem-star path leading us to the manger-throne of a King-in-the-making." God comes to little ones, and Dr. Montessori says she would like to suggest to mothers a new benediction, "Blessed are those who feel—for they know God."

Let every mother this year make "a Christmas tree of herself by hanging pleasant words and cheery smiles, and kind acts and loving deeds, and sweet thoughts and willing, helpful acts all over herself," so that every day in the year her gifts shall be rich and rare.

Lweis Allen has a toast like this: "Here to Her— Whose eyes are the glowing candles on the tree, Whose smile is brighter far than Christmas stars to me, Whose heart is ever green with love unlike all other— The gift that God Himself gave me and called it 'Mother.'"

In the Canadian horizon we look for a brilliant star, like that of Bethlehem, that shall attract this cosmopolitan humanity; its brilliancy must be a beacon light to a struggling manhood and womanhood—it is the star of pure, strong motherhood. Every mother who has the confidence of a little child is blessed beyond all realization, for she sees down deep into the soul of childhood, which is very near God; she is blind indeed if she cannot feel happy, then, on Christmas day.

To every mother who reads this corner I wish a broader vision of the possibilities of child-nature. Then shall she understand better the love of the Christ-child, whose birthday we celebrate at this season. Yes, may your Christmas day be happy.

Sincerely,
P. R. H.

The booklet, "Helps for Expectant Mothers," will be sent free to any wife

upon request. Address all communications to Pearl Richmond Hamilton, 983 Grosvenor Ave., Winnipeg.

DO NOT COME TO THE CITY

If any country girls are planning to come to Winnipeg this winter, I urge them to remain in the country. The city is full of unemployed girls. Offices have cut down their staffs, throwing many stenographers out of positions; the stores are crowded with applicants; and even for every advertisement for domestic servants there are many applicants. I trust our Home Economics' and Homemakers' clubs will use their influence to keep the girls in the country this winter. Workers among girls feel that they are facing a hard winter, and we trust our sisters in the rural communities will assist us in using their influence to keep the girls in the country this winter.—P. R. H.

The following clipped from Pictorial Review gives some excellent hints for making inexpensive presents:

FORTY GIFTS FOR TWO DOLLARS

Having only my scrap bag and an occasional nickle to spend, the giving of Christmas presents was a serious problem to me. I had forty people, mostly relatives, on my list. I purchased the following goods:

- 1 Yard of Lace10
- 1 Bolt of Baby Ribbon15
- 3 Spools of Crochet Cotton60
- 2 Yards of Silk25
- 1 Yard of Serim25
- 1 Pin cushion10
- Tissue Paper05
- 1 Bottle of Paste10
- Chamois Skin10
- Lavender05
- 1 Yard of Linen Crash15
- 1 Bolt of 1/2-inch Ribbon for Bags15
- Water Color Paper10

Total \$1.99

What about Investing that Surplus Money of Yours This Fall ?

Would you be satisfied with 25% to 40% and PERFECT SAFETY, or are you waiting for the ever promised BIG PROFITS with no legitimate value to realize on

THIS advertisement is intended to light up the pathway of the investor. All it contains are Facts, and we ask the privilege of proving to your entire satisfaction every statement made by us.

FACTS

The greatest security in the world is, always has been and forever will be, real estate. It is the basis of all value, and the foundation of nearly all the great fortunes. More people are interested in real estate than in any other form of investment. As population and general wealth increases, real estate steadily enhances in value, as there is no competition, no more being produced.

INVESTING YOUR MONEY

The investment of one's surplus is no trifling matter. The first consideration is security, the second, profit.

Just a few statements of facts will, we believe, put you on the right train of thought.

AN OPEN SECRET

It is an open secret that West End is the most prolific field for profitable real estate investment to be found anywhere in or around Winnipeg. Investments in West End are of the "good" and the "better" kind. Beautiful Deer Lodge, located on high ground, fronting on Portage Avenue and Sharpe Boulevard, with sewerage, sidewalks, water, electric lights, wide avenues, elegant homes and splendid transportation facilities—is one of the largest and most important of the West End developments, designed with a view to the City Beautiful and possessing as it does, a combination of natural advantages, which do not exist in any other one property, offers to investors a most inviting field, and so sure as population and transportation enhances value, so sure will security and profit accrue to the investor in Beautiful Deer Lodge.

GUARANTEED PROFITS

Our first proposition of guaranteed profits will be \$200,000 worth of West End property on Portage Avenue, extending back from the Avenue about 2500 feet and we offer you our own (Stewart & Walker Ltd.) preferred Certificates 8% cumulative terminating in five years, and participating in further profits—shares \$100 each 50% paid up now, and the balance at the expiration of two years. This will enable us to hold and control the property for two years, during which time we know that remarkable advances are sure to take place, becoming a handsome investment.

We will further enhance the value of this property by erecting a number of high-class houses. The demand for such houses in this district is such that good profits can be secured on the buildings as well as on the land itself.

MOST INTERESTING TO YOU

We will pay 8% dividends each year to the holders of these certificates and will deposit with a Winnipeg Trust Co. \$10,000 each year to cover our guarantee, and if the cash proceeds from the sales are sufficient, an increased dividend including all available profits will be paid, until the fifth and last dividend, at which time the principal is returnable.

THINK SERIOUSLY

We are offering you the privilege of purchasing this grand investment doubly secured—first by the land itself—second by Stewart & Walker Ltd. and also the right to procure both property and stock two years hence at to-day's prices. Can you beat it? Do you realize what this means to you?

ILLUSTRATION

Say you made application for 50 shares of stock \$100 each, you would only pay \$2,500 now, and at the expiration of two years (even if lots were worth \$100 per front foot and stock worth \$500.00) you could still buy the other \$2,500 at present day prices, and no interest on the deferred payment.

Do you understand our proposition? Are you going to let this opportunity pass by without looking into it thoroughly?

Are you willing that one of our representatives call and see you, or ourselves send you further information by correspondence? What is your answer?

STEWART & WALKER LTD.

"The Dividend Payers"

202 STERLING BANK BLDG.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Here is our candid estimate of the participations on our Preference Certificates:

8% added to \$100 for five years which we absolutely guarantee to pay each year - - - \$140.00

Estimated Participations Based on Actual Results Previously Obtained.

Add an additional 8% which the proposition will undoubtedly return you, making - - - \$180.00

Add an additional 8% which the proposition ought to return you, making - - - \$220.00

Add an additional 8% which the proposition will very likely return you, making - - - \$260.00

Add an additional 8% which makes a total of less than our stock propositions have ever made before (we can prove this) returns you - - - \$300.00

You must distinguish between the high class property on which our stock is issued, and on which the value is so safe as to enable us to GUARANTEE YOU PROFITS AND FREEDOM FROM LOSS, as against the wild cat schemes on which you are promised such big profits, but seldom based on any legitimate value and rarely realized.

Stewart & Walker Ltd. Winnipeg

I am interested in your 8 per cent guaranteed dividend proposition and would like further particulars. I can invest about \$.....

Name
Address
..... C.T.F.

Patmore's Reliable Seeds, Trees, Shrubs and Plants



farmer in Western Canada can afford to miss this. Ours is the oldest horticultural establishment in Western Canada.

Write Today **Our 1914 Catalogue**
for

SASKATOON,
Sask.

The Patmore Nursery Co.

BRANDON,
Man.

can be found growing in every district in Western Canada, and we gratefully acknowledge the many nice letters WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING from our customers. We know our Seeds and Products are the best for this Western climate, and our customers are proving this. We can buy seeds to sell at half the price we do; but we won't handle that sort; we want the best only. So do YOU.

**Garden Seeds—Grasses—We make a Special Nursery Offer
and Fodders. for Spring, 1914**

For \$10.00 We Will Send

50 Currant and Gooseberry bearing bushes of best varieties
100 Raspberry Plants, best varieties
12 Plum and Fruit Trees, young and thrifty, 2 to 3 feet
high, and 12 Rhubarb Roots.
All of above for \$10.00

Why Not Have a Good Fruit Garden?

We have to offer this Spring:
200,000 Apples, 6 to 10 feet.
200,000 Maples and Willows, 3 to 4 feet high.

It is compiled jointly with Messrs. SUTTON & SONS (for whom we are Special Agents for Canada) and is a safe and profitable guide to Horticulture in the Canadian West, as we list and describe only such varieties as we have found reliable of Western Horticulture.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.



For an old lady who loves pretty neckwear, I made four collars with jabots to match. With medallions from an old linen coat, washed and ironed so they looked like new. I made her one set. For another, I used the yard of lace, with a bit of old rose in it, making a turn-over and jabot. A piece of black silk embroidered in French knots made another set. These in an envelope of linen initialed and containing a sachet bag completed the gift.

Knowing how to crochet, I made three purses with the mercerized thread. Crocheted in color, to match the girls' suits, with purse, handle and all of crochet, they cost only five cents each. They made most acceptable gifts.

With the silk bought at a sale and one-half yard of cutting flannel, and with a fashionable tie for a pattern, I made six beautiful neckties for six boys. With pieces left from a silk dress, I made three ties for three nephews. To make each tie different, I embroidered each boy's initial on the end of his tie.

The yard of serim, cut in half and hemstitched and stenciled, made two bureau scarfs. Covering the ten-cent pin cushion with a remnant of satin from my scrap bag I made a cover of embroidered linen.

For some of my brothers-in-law, I made shaving books of tissue paper, using five cents' worth. For these I made cardboard covers, decorated them and fastened them with ribbon.

Four small mirrors, such as are given away at the drug stores, a ten-cent chamois and some scraps of silk made four vanity boxes for a lady's purse.

These vanity boxes are made with two pieces of cardboard the size and shape of the mirror, covered with silk and joined together. On one piece is the mirror and on the other piece is a pocket for the little chamois bag of powder. These covers shut like a book and are tied with ribbon.

With the linen crash I made four embroidered bags and one embroidered purse, getting my designs from newspapers. With some scraps of the crash I made some collar button boxes. With each gift I sent a sachet bag.

For a bride I made a book-bound filled with tried recipes. My old linen coat made removable covers for an old notebook. In this book were pasted the recipes of dainty dishes and pictures touched with water colors here and there. It made a valuable gift that cost me nothing.

By going through many magazines, I collected poems all by one author. I pasted these on heavy, white paper. By using a hand tinted little book as a copy, I tinted the headings to each poem and made enlarged first letters with my water colors. I used heavy water color paper for the covers on which I put the

title in gold letters. This made a really beautiful gift book.

For some little pieces, I made three aprons from gingham left from house dresses. I also made dust caps to match each one. For another little girl, I made a work bag from scraps of ribbon and filled it with odds and ends of laces, ribbons and so forth for dolls' clothes.

For a busy mother, I made a large stocking bag. From the remains of a quilt I had made, I made a quilt for a little girl. I made several jabots from pieces from my scrap bag for other girls.

As I always save my tissue paper, boxes and ribbon from year to year I had plenty to tie my presents in. Greenery from the woods took the place of holly when tying up the packages. Our family is large and, as we always gather at Mother's for the dinner, each one helps so that neither the work nor the expense falls on one person. The sons buy the turkey, one of us girls bakes the mince pies, one prepares the salads, one the oysters, another the plum pudding and so on until the dinner is complete. In this way there is no hard work for any of us; yet we have a large family dinner.

HOW NEEDLEWORK AND BOOKS REVEAL OUR AIMS

(By Mrs. Edith St. John, Virgen, Man.)

At first sight it may seem strange if one has not thought about the matter to say that our needlework will, to some extent, reveal our aims in life. Yet it is true. And whether we know it or not, our hand work and the way we do it, gives a wonderfully accurate indication of some of our chief characteristics, be they good or bad. More than this, the style of needlework that we do as a recreation in our spare time will, to a very large extent, help to mould our taste and influence us in a way we little imagine.

Speaking broadly, all needlework, whether it be plain or fancy, stitching, crochet or knitting, can be placed under one of two heads: good art and bad art. Of course, there are many grades and a multiplicity of degrees of excellence, but in the main it is not at all difficult to decide to which category a piece of work belongs. As a whole, it falls easily into its proper division; there is no half-way house.

Is the work exactly what it pretends to be? Does it serve some definite purpose? Is the type of work suited to the purpose for which it is to be used? Is it executed as well as the worker knows how? Is it done in such a way that it

will mean well? If so, it is a good art. On the other hand, is the work a base, flimsy imitation of some superior form of the craft? Is it executed with the definite intention of deceiving the eye? Is it carelessly done with no attention to finish? Is it the type of work that demands neither thought nor mechanical skill from the worker? Then there will be no question but that it will be bad art.

Consider a concrete case and you will see more clearly what I mean. A girl is beginning to want to do fancy work. She chooses a piece. Wild roses on white satin it purports to be. But when you look closely you find it is the cheapest kind of satin, not worth ornamenting in any case, and impossible to beautify by reason of its own inherent cheapness. The roses are being worked in long, straggly stitches. The whole thing is merely a bit of surface work and a fraud through and through.

Now here is bad art from every point of view. First, think what moral harm this is doing the girl. Think how it indicates a lack of purpose, and an absence of any desire to attain to the best. A disregard of time and a blunted sense of honesty. How much better it would be if the girl in question had taken a small piece of linen and done some neat hem stitching and drawn work on it, or the more simple work of feather stitching if drawn work is too difficult? This would not cost as much, be durable, useful, and not offend the eye as a pretence. By doing this the girl would have been benefitting the community, not injuring it. She would have been employing her time in producing work that was some use, instead of killing time by producing something worthless and adding yet one more inartistic item to a world that is overstocked in that direction already and doesn't need its eyesight harassed any further.

The needleworkers of past ages were often ignorant and poor, but the work they did was beautiful and lasting. They took a pride in their work. It stood to them for something more than a moment's superficial show to be thrown away again at the caprice of fashion. It was too beautiful for those who used it to get tired of it. Like all real art, it was beautiful for all time. This we would realize if we had an opportunity to study the needlework in the museums of older countries.

I want to urge those of you who have any time to give to needlework to remember that you can be blunting or elevating your artistic sense (and that of other people) by the type of work you produce and display just as much as by the type of pictures you hang upon your wall. You will be lowering your ideals by doing shoddy work and false work, just as you will be raising

them, by doing work that is thorough and conscientious. The girl who makes up her clothes as nicely as she can (if she has time) and puts fine, even stitches into them, instead of coarse, cheap lace, is fostering a love of truth and sincerity as well as cultivating a sense of beauty and fitness.

Such things are of grave importance in the forming of character. The woman or girl who puts thorough and finished work into her clothes and household furnishings is obeying the command "whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

And the books we read. How very strange it is that with the best thoughts of the greatest men and women of all time at our disposal that we should gain so little from them all! I believe that this is because we read as we often do needlework—to pass the time. Perhaps no one has ever pointed out to some of us what to read, and I believe that no greater work lies before the women of the H.E.S. than to help one another and so all their community and country, and thereby all humanity in this. So many of us read the books just latest; written. Many of them are good, but so very many are written, printed and sold simply to make money.

Then, why should we waste our time on them, when, as the poet says, "Life piled on life were all too little" to do the things we care about. Supposing we simply read "to pass time," if we only, each of us, could know it, the better things have so much more pure joy, keen amusement, and soul satisfaction than the purely sensational.

I believe that nearly every woman of our society does her daily work well and wholeheartedly, but I do not believe that our spare time is spent to the greatest happiness for ourselves. Tennyson says "I am a part of all that I have met." Each hour we spend in reading helps to mould our personalities to some extent. According to the book we choose and the way we read it, so shall our characters be influenced.

Then, again, with the "new books" they are very expensive. We cannot afford very many. We borrow them from others; the books are not ours. They never become our friends. I like the motto of the Everyman's Library. It reads: "Everyman, I will go with to be my guide, in thy most need to go by thy side." I might say in passing that this is an excellent series of books. Only good works are chosen for it. The books are cheap; twenty-five cents for beautiful cloth bindings and fifty cents for very good leather bindings. It is for us of the society to get our local dealers to stock such books as these by asking for them.

Kipling, in his beautiful *Envoire*, says: "Those that were good shall be

A Book of Helpfulness in Time for Christmas Buying



A pleasantly made book of 124 pages, bound in quaint, artistic covers, picturing all that is latest and most desirable in Jewellery, Watches, Sterling Silver, Cut Glass, Silver Plate and Leather Goods.

A book that will change most of your gift-giving problems into simple, enjoyable decisions.

A willing, helpful companion for you in preparing for countless events besides Christmas.

A book that you may have for the asking.

The New 1914 Dingwall Jewellery Catalogue

Everything in this book is of value much above the usual; it is sold with the same careful attention to your slightest wishes, and under the same guarantee of absolute satisfaction or your money refunded—that has made the Dingwall name so well known throughout Western Canada. Will you not write for it to-day? Merely fill in and mail the coupon below.

Name _____
Address _____

C.T.

D. R. Dingwall Limited

Corner Portage Ave. and Main St.

Winnipeg, Man.

happy," meaning that as we live so shall we be.

Let us get the best that life has to offer and so be able to give it to others. Only by getting the pure and true pleasure can the power of evil be lessened; only by this means can we attain to our best and so do God's will.

In closing, let me quote Oliver Wendell Holmes' beautiful verse:

Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
While the swift seasons roll!
Leave the low-vaunted past.
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast
Till Thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's
unresting sea.

RECIPES FOR CHRISTMAS

A NEW CHRISTMAS PUDDING

For this use one pound of mashed potatoes, four tablespoonfuls of butter, half a cupful of sugar, two eggs, two lemons, three-quarters of a cupful of currants, two tablespoonfuls of jam, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Rub the potatoes through a sieve, add the salt, butter, sugar grated lemon rinds, cleaned currants, lemon juice, and the yolks of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Butter a pudding dish and put in half of the mixture. Slightly hollow the centre of this, and put in the jam. Cover with the rest of the potato mixture and smooth the top. Bake the pudding in a moderate oven for twenty-five minutes. Serve hot at once.

ALMOND AND LEMON TARTS

Line some gem pans with rich pastry. Beat up two eggs, then gradually beat into them one cupful of sugar, the grated rind and strained juice of one lemon, two and a half tablespoonfuls of ground almonds, and a quarter of a cupful of melted butter. (Some substitute currants for the almonds.) Divide into the prepared pastry and bake in a moderate oven twenty minutes.

CHEAP FRUIT CAKE

Two thirds cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter or nice sweet beef drippings, beaten together, one-half cup dark molasses, one egg, scant half-cup of sweet milk, one-half teaspoon cinnamon, same of nutmeg and half as much cloves. Sift one teaspoon of baking powder into the flour; stem and chop enough raisins to fill a half-cup; flour well and rise the same amount of currants, well floured; add these with the flour; make stiff enough to keep a spoon standing upright when thrust into it. This makes a very good cake for everyday use.

RICH FRUIT CAKE

One pound brown sugar, three-quarters pound butter, two eggs, 6 large cups of flour, one pound citron, one pound raisins, one pound currants, one teaspoon of cloves, one of allspice, one of cinnamon, one of nutmeg, and one small teaspoon of soda dissolved in a cup of water. This will make two loaves, and should bake in moderate oven three or four hours.

WATERMELON CAKE

One cup of granulated sugar, and one-half cup of butter beaten to a cream, whites of three eggs beaten to a froth, one-half cup of sweet milk, one-half teaspoon of soda (dissolved in milk), two cups of flour, one teaspoon of cream of tartar in the flour; stir the whites of the eggs in last. Take a little more than one-third of the batter in another dish, add to it a teaspoon of liquid cochineal, or enough red sugar to color, and a handful of seeded raisins. Bake in a round loaf with the pink part in the centre of it. Flavor the cake with vanilla.

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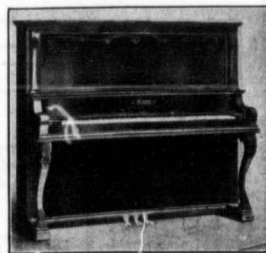
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APPLE FILLING

This makes a very nice filling for a cake, and ice the cake with it also. One apple grated with nutmeg grater, one cup of granulated sugar, whites of two eggs. Beat whites, then add apple and sugar, and beat all to a white froth.

LEOPARD CAKE

This cake should be baked in a deep pan and cut in slices when served as fruit cake. For the light part—three-quarters cup of butter and one and a half cups with sugar creamed together, one-half cup sour cream and milk, and the whites of five eggs, two and a half cups flour, one-quarter teaspoon of soda and lemon to flavor. Sift the soda in with the flour. The dark part—one and a half cups molasses, one-half cup sour cream, yolks of five eggs, a little salt, cloves, nutmeg and cinnamon, two and a half cups flour, with one-quarter teaspoon soda. Drop into pan by teaspoon alternately. Bake in a fairly hot oven about one hour.

COOKIES

Eight teaspoons sugar, six tablespoons melted butter, four tablespoons milk, two eggs, two teaspoons baking powder, flour to thicken. Cream the sugar and butter, add eggs beaten, then milk, flour and baking powder. Roll thin and bake in hot oven.

LEMON PIE FILLING

Two eggs, one and a half cups sugar, juice and rind of a lemon and a half, and one teaspoon of corn starch mixed with the sugar.

MINCE MEAT

One cup chopped meat, one and a half cups raisins, one and a half cups currants, one and a half cups brown sugar, one-third cup molasses, or one cup granulated sugar, three cups chopped apples, one cup meat liquor, one-quarter cup citron, one-half cup butter, if there is no fat on meat, two teaspoonfuls salt, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful mace, one-half teaspoonful powdered cloves, one lemon grated, rind and juice, one cup cider. Put all together and beat thoroughly.

CARAMEL ICE CREAM

Make a custard of one pint of milk, two-thirds cup sugar, one tablespoon flour, one teaspoonful salt, one egg. Cook over hot water twenty minutes, stirring constantly at first. Put three-fourths cup sugar into a pan and stir over the fire until melted and of the color of maple syrup. Add to the hot custard.

A Christmas Adventure
By Pearl Richmond Hamilton

The big rambling white house stood like a huge hotel on the south side of the railroad track that ran through the village. One side of the roof sagged with age, and green shutters on the windows with several missing slats had long since failed to serve their purpose—that of deadening the glare of sharp lightning in summer and keeping out the cold in winter. Big white flowers in white lace curtains veiled tiny window panes that rattled according to the direction of the wind. At the back of the house wood piled high as the "lean to" summer kitchen protected a shivering dog and a mewling cat. Two planks, side by side, were laid one after another from the kitchen to the weather beaten barn where "Father" was busy carrying hay to the horses. Meanwhile "Mother" piled high on her left arm several sticks of wood and carried them in to the wood box back of the range.

"Come to supper. Come to supper," sang the tea kettle from its steamy throat. The intoxicating odor of a ginger cake fresh from the oven and a whiff of a chicken, simmering in the old iron kettle alluringly suggested "noodle soup." It was good to be in the old home on this particular evening—all seemed so cozy within and so cold and frosty outside.

While "Father" washed his hands and smoothed his hair "Mother" as he called her placed the well-cooked supper on the little square table near the stove. The two sat down and "Mother" reverently bowed her head while "Father" asked the familiar blessing. It was a month before Christmas and "Father's" chin quivered a bit as he repeated "Amen." "Mother" wiped her eyes with the corner of her apron.

"Seems to me the children might come home to spend Christmas with us once before we die," "Father" remarked reaching for a piece of bread.

"There's John—we haven't had a letter from him since last year," replied "Mother," as she placed a cup of tea near "Father's" plate.

"I know, I know, he doesn't care for us any more. Strange—strange, how children can forget the old folks, and never even write. The years are going by. Some time they'll be old folks, too, and wait and wait for their chil-

dren's letters that never come, because they are too busy." He reached for his glasses that were on the clock shelf, and picked up a weekly paper. Then he dragged near the stove the old rocking chair, upholstered in home made cushions.

"Mother" cleared the table and placed the lamp near his elbow that rested on the table.

Just then a girl's voice called at the door. "Let me in—let me in, quick!" Without waiting she opened the door and rushed in, bringing with her a path of fresh snow.

"You see," she exclaimed in hurried excitement, "They're after me with an army of detectives, and I must have shelter immediately!"

"You look—both of you—so kind and good—please let me hide here! I must! I shall! I will stay here—so there!" and she shook the snow from her furs as she bewitchingly smiled on both in their confused surprise.

The couple were dazed and silent. But the girl threw her coat over the sewing machine in the corner, and familiarly pulled a straight backed chair to the oven door. Then placing a stick of wood inside she made a place to warm her feet.

"You see," she explained, "we've eloped—Jack and me, and we're going to be married right here in ten minutes. Jack's gone for the minister, and we shall be married in ten minutes—see? You'll be witnesses and we'll beat dad and his army of detectives."

The old man and woman still in a daze looked at the girl in wonder. Who was this slender charming bit of feminine humanity that had apparently taken possession of the place?

"That is the train we came in on—hear the whistle!"

They all listened for the sharp shrill familiar sound of a tram just leaving the little station near their home.

"They will never dream of our stopping at this forsaken village by the wayside. They will go on to Chicago or New York, or maybe, Paris. This is a Christmas lark, sure."

The faces on the old couple brightened in the presence of the girl chatting so lively and innocently while she waited.

Suddenly another visitor burst into the room—this time a tall young man. The old kitchen was filled with excitement, and "Mother" smoothed back her gray hair, while "Father" wanting something to do, rose stiffly from the old chair and limped to the wood box—a sign of rural hospitality.

"Now see here!"—he said slowly, pushing a stick of wood too long for the fire box, "you young folks ain't going to be married till I look into the matter. Who be ye, any way?" "Father" was excited.

The girl jumped up excitedly, exclaiming:

"Why this is Jack Brown, and I'm Muriel—just Muriel, that's all."

"We're going to be married because I love Jack and he loves me, and what more is necessary?"

Her cheeks flamed with excitement.

"Dad's cross because he wants me to stay at home—he thinks I'm too young, and any way, the only reason is because he and mother will be too lonely when I leave home."

A thrill of sadness darkened the faces of the old couple as they thought of their own lonely home with the children all gone.

For a moment a cloud seemed to cover all; then the old man exclaimed nervously:

"Little girl, you're going to stay with us until Christmas. During that time we'll find out whether this young man is worthy of you or not. I don't believe in this up-to-date business. Why any fellow can go into a home and run away with a girl that a father and mother have spent years of sacrifice and love to raise. Then he swoops down on that home like a mountain eagle, and carries her away in his claws to scratch and drop into a gulf of evil. You may give me your address, and if I find you're all right, you may have the wedding here on Christmas Day, and a mighty fine wedding we'll give her, too. Mother and I have been wanting a little Christmas excitement for some time."

"Mother" nodded her head in acquiescence. Jack bit his lip in controlled rage that was perceptible, and Muriel turned pale with disappointment.

Full of satisfaction that Jack was her ideal, she could hardly wait the few minutes for the minister.

"You'll be willing to wait a month if you care for her, and if you're all right you'll be willing for me to look up your character," continued the old man, lighting his brown wooden pipe. He sat watching the young man keenly, who was uneasily whirling his cap about his hand.

"If you are all right, sir, you may plan for your wedding on Christmas Day. 'Mother's' finger here are aching to make a wedding cake, I know."

Jack took an envelope from his pocket, pencilled a few lines, handed it to Muriel, and left the room.

Muriel read the message on the envelope, and tucked it in the pocket of her shirt waist.

The old man and woman watched the affair in silence.

"My girl!" the old man finally exclaimed, "you're taking a step that will lead you through the thorny path of tragedy or along the golden way to bliss. Weigh carefully every move. This is no occasion for haste. Most of the wrecked homes today are laid on the foundation of careless thought."

A sudden shadow settled over the girl's face like a cloud through which played the lightning of fear and surprise.

Her lips seemed frozen. She could not speak.

The three sat looking at one another, each too full of thought for words.

Muriel's plans were upset. The one man had gone, taking her whole world with him, and there she was with two old people—strange and old fashioned. How did she know that she was safe with them? She writhed in her chair like a bird with a broken wing. A yawning gulf seemed to separate her from every one she loved. Now, instead of her marriage with Jack she was con-

fronted by a horrible realization of blasted hopes. The shock was unbelievable. She had no money with her, and even her clothes were in Jack's satchel.

"Am I dreaming?" she shouted. "Or is this true? Am I stranded in a strange town with an old couple who have driven Jack from me?"

Muriel screamed the last, and rushed to the door as if to escape, but the old man reached the door first and locked it. The girl bewildered was unable to move.

Smarting under the lash of discipline, she dropped down into the chair and sobbed until she was exhausted.

It was then that the old lady with the mother heart placed her arms about the girl and led her to a room tidy and comfortable, and bade her "good night" with a kiss as she tucked her into bed. Then "Father" and "Mother" talked long and earnestly by the old cook-stove until they wearily dropped all plans of action until the next morning.

The next morning Muriel rubbed her eyes and looked out of the window into a life that seemed dull and barren.

In the white frosty snow were tracks—presumably Jack's.

At this thought a sharp arrow seemed to pierce her heart.

Just then the old lady appeared with an earthen pitcher of warm water, and Muriel washed her swollen face and went down to breakfast.

The days came and went, and Muriel seemed to move in a strange weird dream.

After the first week letters came to "Father." When he opened them he studied seriously their contents. Finally one day he received a longer letter than usual, and he read it through slowly and thoughtfully.

Then, turning to Muriel, he explained: "Well, my girl, I believe I have made careful investigation, and I find that Jack seems to be an honest industrious young man. 'Mother,' you may plan the wedding. We shall have a Christmas dinner after all, even if our own children have forgotten us."

"Father" filled his pipe, and smoked. "Mother" reached for the mixing bowl, and egg beater, while Muriel nervously fingered the newspaper she had been pretending to read.

Then she quickly jumped up and going over to the old man kissed him excitedly on the cheek and then on the other.

For several days she and "Mother" busily baked and prepared for the Christmas wedding.

The night before Christmas the three sat before the fire full of bright anticipation for the next day. Muriel's face flamed with the fever of feminine emotion.

Her heart was half rebellious that the wedding had been delayed. A creeping chill made her wonder if the month's delay had really been wise.

"Father" felt that all was well since in the old fashioned way he had written to the Postmaster of Muriel's little home town, concerning Jack's character, and the Postmaster had written complimentary reports about Jack's splendid business success. He was considered one of the finest young men in the town.

"Father" did not write Muriel's parents as she had pleaded with him that they would never consent to the marriage, even if he were the "best young man in the world." And the old man half convinced, replied hesitatingly:

"Well, sometimes parents do not understand." Besides the Postmaster is regarded by the old folks as the most reliable man in town—he holds a government position, and since his own party was in power, he could rely on the honesty of the Postmaster.

Therefore the three in the old home were impatient for Christmas Day to come, and the next morning brought to that home strange new excitement that filled the old hearts again with joy. Year after year they had been alone, and now again they had youth and merriment for Christmas Day.

Bells in the distance jingled the coming of the minister. Every one knew the tone of his sleigh bells.

The train whistled, and one by one the professional town loafers with their hands in their pockets fled lazily toward the depot. Every day they waited for this train, and then followed the man who carried the little brown mail-



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bag back to the post-office. Then they all sat about on whittled benches and boxes waiting for the mail to be placed in the dingy boxes, after which each man asked for his mail—always to be answered in the negative, unless the circulars announcing the new catalogue from the mail order store had arrived.

But on this particular day a man and woman stepped down from the train and turned to go in the direction of the large white house near the track.

At that moment from the other direction a sleigh stopped in front of the house, and a tall man quickly jumped out, handed the driver a bill and walked up the path.

All three met at the door, and "Father" and "Mother" held out their hands at Jack, and looked wonderingly at the strangers.

Just then Muriel appeared exclaiming hurriedly, "Why Mother, Dad and Jack—what does this all mean?"

For a moment no one spoke. "Father" looked earnestly into the faces of the two strangers. Is it possible this is my own son?"

His voice was husky and weak.

"Yes, father—our own girl left us, and my wife and I felt that we could not spend Christmas alone. There's no Christmas joy when parents are left alone on this day. We talked it over, and thought of you and mother—alone on Christmas Day all these years. Father it is not right. So we decided to spend every Christmas with you and mother as long as you live. Not until


we felt the hungry ache in our own hearts of our loved one gone did we realize the lonely ache in your hearts on Christmas Day—so we're here—and what is more we've found our runaway daughter," and Muriel covered her father's face with kisses as he spoke. And the wedding dinner was Christmas dinner, and the Christmas dinner was the wedding dinner on that day, for there were three couples united—the young, the middle-aged and the old—and the hearts of all were glad.

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PIONEER CHRISTMASSES

Special to *The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer*
By NAN MOULTON

I was in Manitoba the summer after the war, buying farm lands for a London syndicate. I limped a little, proudly, from the bullet that had got me at Hart's River. And whenever I met a Canadian Mounted Rifle or a Strathcona Horse, we went apart and mourned that a few pen-scratches could so quickly drop one from the excitement and chances and fellowship of months of warfare to drab safety and a thought for the morrow and money. And we talked of the Reccessional that last day at Pretoria, of the thanksgiving of a nation for peace, of the queer emptiness each man was feeling as at a personal, intimate loss, and of how the brown columns marched away and away through the dust to the playing of the pipes. And then, like everybody in the West, we'd suddenly be at it—crops and lands and futures.

Dan Mason motored me one day in August across a golden world. Dan Mason was at all times an eloquent testifier to the belief that was in him, but today he was letting the documentary evidence of the fields leaven the intention of the prospective investor. In the afternoon we came to a twisting river, with park-like woods along its banks. We slowed down, partly for the dappled shade and partly that the road was unexpected in spots, most spots. As we meandered, voices called through the trees and colors flitted as of girls' dresses, and then, across an open space, we saw a tepee and a campfire and a group of old men. Dan Mason stopped.

"Jove!" he said, "The Pioneers' Picnic! You're in luck, Mr. Joyce. We'll call in on them."

The picnic had scattered anywhere through the woods, its component parts amusing themselves after their kind. And here in the open sat four men, the real Picnic, the only Pioneers left in the district. They looked sturdy and jolly, and we never call anybody old in the West. In the seventies and early eighties they had come, real trail-breakers, ahead of roads and railways. Their fellows had mostly gone on, on The Long Trail. This August day these four last Pioneers played again their game of pioneering, with tepee and camp fire, telling over the mellowed tales of the raw first years.

Dan Mason and I sat in. The

game stopped for a bit. They exchanged neighborhood gossip with Dan, the crops and who had sold his farm and the bye-election in the offing. Here it was August, someone said regretfully.

"And then September, and then October, and then November and then December—Christmas here already and nothing done," said the solemn-looking Pioneer in whiskers and a felt hat. Everybody laughed hilariously.

"Speakin' of Christmas, where was you last one, young fella?" asked the Second Pioneer in a felt hat and no whiskers, but a deter-

"I'll bet you never et dog for a Christmas dinner!" said the Fourth Pioneer, sitting very straight up on his heels, and looking triumphantly at me across a Roman nose.

"No," I admitted, "I never did. Nothing worse than trek-ox."

"Ner yet skunk?" he insisted. "Good Lord, NO!" I denied hastily.

"Ner yet was full o' lead." he finished, his voice dropping to a period of certainty.

"Tell him, 'Gene!'" And he turned to the little twinkley man whose left arm was gone.

"I followed the trail of the river here. There was no settlement for a hundred miles north and east. But a man who has homesteaded alone for months don't get lonesome on the trail. No, Sir! I hollered and whistled and sang—at least, I meant it for singin'—and Fyfe barked and ran and chased every movin' shadow an' substance, and the little native pony did himself proud in miles. It grew cloudy in the afternoon, but that didn't bother us none. We was thinkin' of dancin', maybe, in Winnipeg, and a sure-enough puddin' made by a woman, and the pipe-talk of many men. The snow began to fall in slow, soft flakes, lazy, you know, and heavy. Bye-and-bye we made camp in a sheltered poplar bluff in the valley.

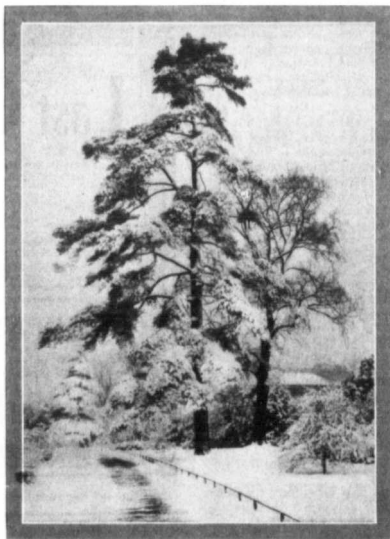
"In the mornin' it was cold. Jumpin' Gophers, but it was cold! And that soft, slow, lazy snow, after havin' piled up and piled up and clogged travel, was no longer ca'm, but had turned into a ravin', ragin' harridan of a blizzard. And there we camped in that poplar bluff for days, Fyfe and the pony and me, sleepin' up all snug together nights, an' snuggin' days, too, until the bit o' fudge was all gone, and still we could go neither forward nor yet back.

"And, one morning, with the stomach in me clappin' its sides together, and me heart poundin', and me hand shakin', and me head dizzy, that mornin' I took old Fyfe's head between me two shakin' hands, an' I said to him:

"'Fyfe, old dog,' says I, 'we're good pals. God knows I love you better than any human in the country. But I've got to eat, Fyfe, or—or—die. And you won't think I don't love you, Dog, because it's you and not the pony? Where would we be without a pony?'"

"And Fyfe knew what I said and was afraid. And on Christmas Day, instead of the sure-enough puddin' made by a woman, I ate poor Fyfe with nausea and a heavy heart. And instead of the good pipe-talk of men, I cried on the pony's neck for my dog who had been my friend. He kept me alive till I got back to my homestead. In the spring I went back to the sheltered poplar bluff in the valley and gave his bones Christian burial and put him up a little cross that said, 'One Christmas Day a friend died here that a friend might live!'"

And after these forty years, I



"The Soft White Mantle of Christmas."



mined-looking moustache. Dan Mason had evidently had an aside with the Second Pioneer and given him a hint of my war experiences.

"Sitting on an ant-hill on the veldt." I said, shifting my position to the other side of the camp fire and limping, proudly, as I did so. "The Canadian Rifles were in the Northern Transvaal just then, destroying meale fields, 'Cookson's Mealie Rustlers' a funny guy from Australia called us."

Then I saw that the Pioneer on my right swung an empty sleeve, and I sat down beside him, suddenly ashamed of my limping.

"I ate my Christmas dinner on that red-baked ant-hill," I went on more quietly. "A hard-tack biscuit!"

There wasn't much excitement in the group.

"Sure, tell him, 'Gene!'" the others echoed.

Eugene Gorrell pushed his straw hat further back and smiled whimsically out at me from a reddish-grey tangle of brow and beard.

"They're like kids goin' to bed," he said, "always wantin' the same old stories in the same old way. It was onto forty years ago that I took up land near the Ford. It was an open winter right up through December, snow here and there in October and November, but none to stay. I was goin' to Winnipeg village then, out on the prairie from the stone-walled fort. And one sunny morning I shut the door of my shack, threw a sack with a few provisions in across the back of my little native pony, whistled to Fyfe, my dog, and set out with my pulses all hammering with excitement.

fancied he choked a little. Any-way, his old straw hat was suddenly pulled low down over his hidden eyes.

"Now then, young fella me lad!" said the Fourth Pioneer, sitting up straighter than ever on his heels, and looking at me aggressively across his Roman nose.

But I had nothing to say, and was trying to forget the hard-tack biscuit.

Suddenly a girl's laugh trilled across the quiet of the group, and a slip of a thing in pink slid an arm about the neck below the old straw hat.

"Now tell your other story, Dad!" she invited mischievously. "He ain't on'y told one—yet!" reproved the solemn Pioneer in whiskers and a felt hat.

"So?" she said. "Only one? Then Dorothy beats it until nearer the last, big, black period. The animals came in one by one. Le chien est mort. Vive le—vive le—they don't have 'em in France, I guess—vive le skunk!"

And she kissed the face twinkling again under the straw hat and "beat it," even as she had said. And I hadn't had a chance to limp—proudly.

"Tell him, 'Gene,'" urged the Fourth Pioneer, sitting down on his heels again.

"Sure, tell him, 'Gene'!" the others echoed.

"Ain't they like kids?" the little man twinkled at me. "The next story is short but scented. I never got a dog again. The reason the stories all happened at Christmas is that I was a bachelor them days and always hikin' away from lonesomeness that holiday time.

"This winter there was lots of snow. Three of us had gone up into the Owl Hills to get out wood. It was three days before Christmas. The other two boys had driven off about three in the afternoon with the sleigh loaded. I was goin' on shoe-packs down to McMahon's the other side of the hills, and drive away with them a day's drive south to spend the holiday with some mutual friends. There was a pretty girl at McMahon's, the wife's sister, and, just as I was thinkin' of gettin' ready to start out, I saw some bright red berries on a vine twistin' away up a big oak tree. They somehow made me think of the pretty girl, so I climbed up to get them for her. I got them all right, but she never did, for my foot slid forward on an icy bough just as my hatchet came down hard on a tough stem of the vine, and the hatchet cut clear through my moccasin and half-way through my foot.

"I slid easily enough to the ground, but could not step on my foot then or for days afterward. I knew I was marooned for

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awhile. The boys would think I had gone to McMahon's, of course, if they thought of me at all in the midst of their own gaieties, which was doubtful. McMahon's would wait as long as they could, then would conclude I had gone to the friends some other way. So I fixed my foot as best I knew, crawled around collecting fire material, fainted once or twice, banked up snow into a sort of cave, working all the while on one knee and a trailed leg. I had no dog this time and no pony, just those senseless shoe-packs and my hatchet. The woods were of an unearthly stillness, one of those thick, white winters when the live things seem to have all gone away.

"It was Christmas mornin' again. Hunger was clamerin' within me. The pain in the foot was bad. I lifted up my hatchet and looked moodily at it, shinin' there sharp in the sun. And then I somehow had thrown it at a black-and-white prettiness that sidled suddenly across the snow. And, would you believe it, the thing was killed with that single fiing, like Goliath with the little, smooth stone. I skun him quick and cooked him at my fire that had never been let out. And then I started to say Grace.

"I thank Thee, Lord, for this here skunk," I began reverently and then I stopped and shouted with laughin'.

"Excuse me, Lord," I said, 'laughin' so rude in the middle of my thanks, but it sure does seem funny to be sayin' Grace for a skunk.'

"And I threw back my head and laughed again fit to bust—though I was far enough from bustin' with anything else. And,

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honest to gosh, boys, a laugh sort of came down out of the skies and joined mine, a laugh that was kind and understandin' and chuckly too. I guess God couldn't have given us a sense of humor if He hadn't had some Himself, now could he? So I et my skunk and

had my laugh and said my thanks. Next day I was found and taken to the McMahons. Mrs. McMahon mothered me good, but the pretty sister had stayed with the Christmas friends."

"Now then, young Fella me lad!" said that repeating Fourth

Pioneer, truculently erect on his heels again, odiously triumphant across his Roman nose.

It wasn't my fault. How could I help never having eaten skunk for Christmas? I didn't want to help it. And I was enjoying immensely the stories of the twinkly Pioneer.

"You, Sir, are one of those to-be-envied people to whom things happen," I said to him. "It is not given to many of us to have such crucial relations with a skunk. Now won't you tell me about being full of lead? And then we must be going, I think?"

I glanced at Dan Mason. He nodded.

"Tell him, 'Gene,'" urged the Fourth Pioneer, in a panic that I wouldn't hear all the things that had not happened to me, and so go away in a spirit of insufficient humility.

"Sure, teell him, 'Gene,'" echoed the others, perturbed.

"All right, BABIES!" soothed the little man, who seemed to have had adventures vicariously for the lot.

"That happened the Christmas after Dan'l here went and got married." Dan'l was evidently the Second Pioneer with the determined-looking moustache, for that person bowed to the name and smiled a bit consciously.

"Things bucked up a bit for us bachelors aiter Mrs. Dan'l came into our midst. Sundays she'd even have us up for real meals and we'd toboggan all the afternoon down the river-hills. The winter had set in hard and blizzardly early, and goin' was so bad that about Christmas time supplies was low with us all.

"Boys," says Mrs. Dan'l, 'I'll have you all to Christmas dinner, only you've got to go out and get me some birds to cook.'

"Right you are!" we sang out. "And next day off we went, Josh there (The First Pioneer blinked) and Eph. here (the Fourth Pioneer sat up on his heels) and Yours Truly. It was the day before Christmas then. By night we had got only a rabbit or two, and I leave it to you, is a rabbit an appropriate Christmas fowl?"

"I've a hunch, boys', I said, 'that tomorrow luck will change. I'll not face that little woman with a durned rabbit for a Christmas dinner. We'll doss up with old Red Cloud tonight on the edge of the wood, get our birds early in the morning, streak it for Mrs. Dan'l, and have a smokin', fashionable dinner at night. What say?"

"And they said 'Ay!' or words to that effect.

"The prophets ain't all dead at old Red Cloud's, so we helped ourselves to supper and shaga-



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nappi and rolled into possibly verminous buffalo robes at night.

The prophets ain't all dead while I inhabit the earth. The morning was a sparkle of sun and came out to be shot and around the stacks prairie chicken offered up plump breasts for their country, merely remarking in a queer, plaintive chorus, 'damfool, damfool,' which we nacherly took as applyin' to themselves. Close seasons and game laws were very far away then days.

"Well, just as we started gaily off for Mrs. Dan'l, didn't I, the son of calamity, go stub my toe against a stump covered in the snow. I fell over my gun, let a whole charge of shot into my left arm and fractured it all to smithereens. The boys got me back to old Red Cloud's cabin and gave me some fire-water they found in a ketchup bottle and tied me up a bit with bandanna handkerchiefs and then stood around waitin' for a miracle.

"The miracle came to pass, moreover. Along about noon, there was a sound of a bell from the river. Who should be drivin' along the ice but Doc. Colquhoun, who wasn't no doc. at all but just

a vet. Him and his daughter Joan was all tucked in snug with wolf skins and hot bricks and such, drivin' off to spend Christmas at the Sioux Mission, Joan's mother bein' dead and her only aunt a lady teacher at the Mission."

"Now I'll tell the next bit," numbled the First Pioneer through his whiskers. "He's a hero, 'Gene is, in the next chapter, and he don't ever tell it right. Old Doc. Colquhoun takes a look at the arm, all full o' lead and busted and bloody, and 'Gene settin' there with his lips tight.

"Goramighty!" says old Doc, for all his wife's sister was a lady missionary among the Sioux. 'Goramighty, 'Gene, thet's a dashed bad arm. There ain't a doctor within a hundred miles,' he says, 'And mortification will set in,' he says. 'She's got to come off,' he says.

"Off with her then," says 'Gene, and set his lips tighter.

"None of this chloroform, mind ye. Old Red Cloud hadn't none in his pantry, ner yet the Doc. in his Christmas parcels. There was a sharp knife and a hand-saw and the rough skill of a man who loved animals, and likely the

grace o' God. And the arm was off and 'Gene never batted an eye, but grinned a queer, brave, pale, little grin straight up at Joan."

"She had a pink dress on," 'Gene said dreamily, "like Dodo here." (Dorothy had slipped in again quietly under his arm.) "And her cheeks were like a prairie rose in the early morning when she came in. And her cheeks, after the arm came off, were like that prairie rose in the evening, all bleached and wet, but still sweet."

"When 'Gene smiled up at her, brave and pale and queer," the Fourth Pioneer took up the tale again, "she just choked and slipped to her knees beside him. 'Gene was kinda wanderin' with the pain, and he said, 'My Prairie Rose?' all poetical like that. She sobbed and said 'Yes'.

"Then she looked up at the old Doc. 'He's my man, father,' she says, 'I'm going to marry him.'

"With on'y one arm?" says old Doc.

"With no arms at all," says she. 'A spirit like his has no need of arms.'

"She did, too," chuckled 'Gene. "Didn't she, Dodo?"

"She sure did," agreed Dorothy. "She says you were a handsome young man then. Poor old Dad, how you have gone off!" Her fingers teased through his red-dish-grey tangle of beard. "And I love pink, too, and spirit in a man."

And I longed again for an opportunity to limp—proudly.

"Now then, young fella me lad!" the Fourth Pioneer shrilled, rising in some fantastic, rubbery fashion on his toes, even as he sat back on his heels. I loathed him utterly as I leaned to grasp the hand of that twinkly, delightful man under the straw hat. He took up the parable again himself.

"This hero-business and 'love-business wasn't gettin' Mrs. Dan'l her Christmas birds that we had promised. As we began to plan transport, who should come along home but old Red Cloud driving his squaw and papooses in that ancient and disreputable hearse that Trader Fleming had sold him last treaty-money day. The Doc. laid me out on the grisly thing, and old Red Cloud drove me home to Mrs. Dan'l's and the boys tramped along on their snowshoes and Joan and her father forsook the Sioux Mission and the lady aunt and came with us, bringing English plum-puddings and other luxuries intended for poor Lo. We nigh scared the life out of Mrs. Dan'l first, then delighted her with the commissariat, and we had the rip-roarinest Christmas! My last bachelor Christmas, glory be! And no more baskets of fragments of this here Pioneer!"

We rose in a storm of applause. At last I limped, proudly, around the fire to Dan Mason. Dorothy sprang after me.

"You're hurt, Mr. Joyce?" she asked. I wished I had been, for she looked own daughter of Joan of the story.

"Just that old bullet," I smiled at her. "I had the honor to be in at Hart's River, you know."

"Oh!" she gasped, her cheeks pinker than her gown, "You're a soldier? A real soldier? And you were in the Boer War? And wounded? Dad, Dad, he's a soldier, a real soldier, and he was in the war and wounded! Oh, Dad!"

"But he never et dog," asserted the Fourth Pioneer, "ner skunk, ner yet was busted full o' lead."

"Dog!" scorned Dorothy. "Skunk! Buck-shot! I've heard about them all my life. And here Mr. Joyce is going, and we might have been hearing of—what might we have been hearing of, Mr. Joyce?"

"Boars, if you had wanted to, or picannins in scarlet soldier-coats, or riding with dispatches in the dark, or love-making in the concentration-camps when the

men came home from commando. Secretary-birds, maybe, and block-houses, and bad old kopjes and Boer women bntter under black cappies. Perhaps how Betty Trickhardt scorned the rooinek or about Paddy Malone with the Irishest freckles eating Dutch salt and knowing no speech but the Taal. V.C.'s might have interested you, or Long Toms or the sunsets in the Orange River Colony or a dusty cemetery full of new young graves. Anything. But I'm glad I heard your father's Christmas stories."

She stamped her foot at the four of them. "Oh, you Pioneers!" she scolded. "He's going away with all those new, beautiful stories inside him."

"He'll be around a bit yet," comforted Dan Mason. "He's buyin' land 'or an English syndicate," he explained to the four. "I was bringing him to call on you all."

Consternation fell upon the group, dismay unutterable. Reproach edged the few words they gasped at Dan Mason.

"Buying land!"
"For a wealthy English syndicate!"

"And you let us talk about—!"
"Snow!" the whispered chorus was hoarse and tragic.

Again the others turned to Gorrell.

"Tell him, 'Gene,'" begged the Fourth Pioneer, gloating no longer across his Roman nose.

"Sure, tell him, 'Gene!' came the automatic seconding.

'Gene girded up his loins.

"The Pioneers' Picnic is over, Mr. Joyce," he said briskly, reminiscence departed from him, "and the yarns laid away for another year. Of course you understand these stories were of very early times. With the country cleared and cropped and settled everywhere, and railways in, weather has changed and winters modified, and getting about is as easy as in—well, London itself."

Then all the Pioneers joined in a fervent boost, in which Marquis wheat and quarter-sections and Number One Hard and mixed farming and a Land and Apple Show and Shorthorns became inextricably mixed in my mind.

"But that SNOW!" I cruelly reminded them, as Dan Mason and I were starting off with Dorothy for Gorrell's farm, where we had promised to spend the night.

They winced as I spoke the forbidden word thus loud and bold. In immigration literature and land deals there is no snow.

"That was yarns!" scoffed the First Pioneer.

"Christmas yarns!" shrugged the Second Pioneer.

"Pioneer Christmas yarns at that!" emphasized 'Gene. "A

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yarn must have a appropriate settin', yours for Dorothy an' ant-hill, mine for Christmas, snow. See?"

"Now then, young fella me lad!" tooted the Fourth Pioneer at me for the last time.

In the reprimand I got from my syndicate for my riotous buying of land around the Ford (mostly from Gorrel, I admit), there was no mention of any I ever bought from that monotonous brute, the Fourth Pioneer.

I leaned from the car as we were starting.

"For Christmas, snow. I see," I said gravely. "And you never—"

"—mind the cold." They sang it in unison, as I knew they would. "You sure don't mind the cold."

"And it's the Lord's own truth, you don't!"

N.M.

'How Burbank Would Treat a Child'

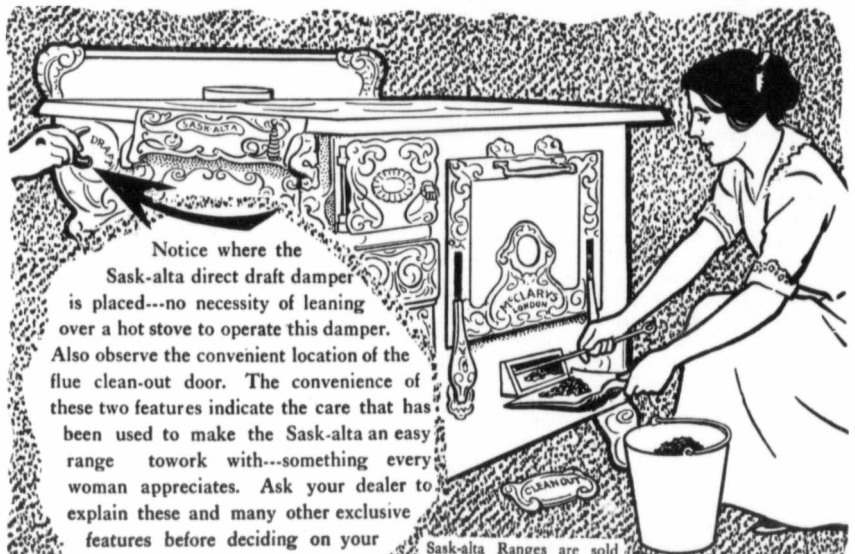
Luther Burbank thinks that the training of children should be in many respects like the training of plants. He says:

"Do not be cross with the child; you cannot afford it. If you are cultivating a plant, developing it into something finer and nobler, you must love it not hate it; be gentle with it, not abusive; be firm, never harsh. I give plants upon which I am at work in a test, whether a single one or a hundred thousand, the best possible environment. So should it be with a child, if you want to develop it in right ways. Let the children have music, let them have pictures, let them have laughter, let them have a good time; not an idle time, but one full of cheerful occupation. Surround them with all the beautiful things you can. Plants should be given sun and air and the blue sky; give them to your boys and girls. I do not mean for a day or a month, but for all the years. We cannot treat a plant tenderly one day and harshly the next; they cannot stand it. Remember that you are not training only for a day, but for all the future, for all posterity." — Michigan Grange Bulletin.



"You'd better fumigate these bills before you go home. They may be covered with microbes," said the druggist one Saturday evening as he handed a few faded, worn and soiled silver certificates to his clerk.

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Didn't Work

A company of Edinburgh students were starting for Glasgow on a football excursion, and meant to have a carriage for themselves. At the last moment, however, just as the train was starting, in hastened an old woman.

One of the young fellows, thinking to get rid of her easily, remarked:

"My good woman, this is a

smoking-car, don't you know?"

"Well, well," answered the woman; "never mind. I'll mak' it dae." And she took a seat.

As the train started the word was passed round, "Smoke her out." All the windows were closed accordingly, every student produced a pipe, and soon the car was filled with a dense cloud of tobacco smoke. So foul was the air that at last one of the boys began to feel ill. As he took his pipe from his mouth and settled back into his seat, the old woman leaned forward to him.

"If ye are dune, sir," she said in a wheedling tone, "wad ye kindly gie me a bit draw? I came awa' in sic a haste I forgot mine."



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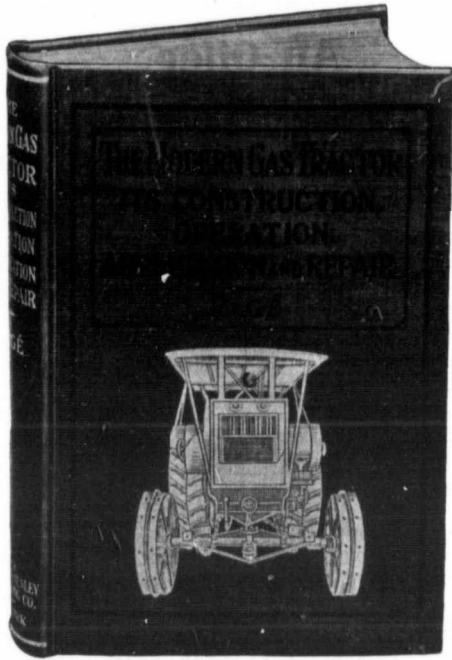
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CHAPTER I.

The Scope, Advantages and Applications of Power Tractor

Influence of Mechanical Power on the Arts—Application of Power in Agriculture—Advantages of Power Traction—Comparison Between Work of Horse and Tractor—Thermal Efficiency of Horse—Tractor Furnishes Power for Various Farm Machines—Economic Aspect of Power Traction—Analysis of Requirements of Ideal Tractor—Practical Prime Movers—Comparing Steam and Gas Power from a Practical Point of View—Efficiency of Steam and Gas Power—Why Gas Tractors are Most Popular.

CHAPTER II.

Review of Conditions on which Tractor Design is Based

Elements of Tractor Design Outlined—Selection of Power Plant—Power Needed for Hauling—Energy absorbed by Ploughs—Power Delivery under Belt—Why Proper Distribution of Weight is Essential—Influence of Weight on Traction—Influence of Road or Field Surface on Traction—Effect of Grades on Traction—Types of Tractors—Traction Engines for Small or Medium Sized Farms—Large Capacity Tractors—Parts of Typical Tractors Outlined—Some Distinctive Designs.

CHAPTER III.

Design and Construction of Gas Tractor Power Plants

Power Rating Basis—Indicated, Brake and Drawbar Horse-power—Types of Gas Engines—Comparing Two and Four Stroke Cylinder Power Plants—Operating Principles of Four-Cycle Engine—How Two Cycle Engine Works—Advantages of One Cylinder Motors—Features of Multiple Cylinder Motors—Heavy Duty and Medium Duty Engines—One Cylinder Tractor Engines—Two Cylinder Engines—Three Cylinder Power Plant—Tractor Motors with Four Cylinders.

CHAPTER IV.

Gas Tractor Power Plant Components

Parts of Tractor Engines and Their Functions—Cylinder Construction—The Valve System—Piston and Rings—Connecting Rod Types—Crankshaft Forms—Utility Flywheel—Engine Base and Bearings.

CHAPTER V.

Making and Exploiting the Gas

The Liquid Fuels—Gasoline—Kerosine—Alcohol—Elements of Carburetion—Simple Mixing Valves—Float Feed Carburetors—Automatic Carburetors—Parts of Carburetors—Typical Gasoline Carburetors—Carburetor for Two Cycle Engine—Action of Kerosine Vaporizer—Methods of Exploiting Charge—Advantages of Electric Ignition—Methods of Producing Current—Dry and Storage Batteries—Function of Induction Coil—Producing Spark in Cylinders—Mechanical Generator Advantages—Types of Magnets—Oscillating Armature Forms—Types with Revolving Armature—True High Tension Device—Low Tension Ignition System—Simply Battery Ignition Methods—Action of Magneto Ignition System—Timing the Spark.

CHAPTER VI.

Cooling and Lubricating the Power Plant

Reason for Cooling Engine—Thermo-Siphon System—Forced Circulation Method—Oil Cooling Features—Parts of Cooling System—The Pump—The Cooling Fan—The Radiator—Why Engines are Oiled—Different Lubricating Media—Simple Gravity Oil Cup Method—Mechanical Oiling Systems—Constant Level Splash System.

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CHAPTER VII.

Functions and Construction of Clutch, Gearset and Differential

Why Clutch is Needed—Action of Simple Clutch Described—Some Typical Tractor Clutches—Friction Disc and Roll Clutches—Why Reversing Mechanism—Why Speed Changing is Necessary—Action of Simple Change Speed Gear Outlined—The Differential Gear and Its Use.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Tractor Frame, Wheels and Axles

Construction of Tractor Frames—Typical Frames Described—Why Three Point Support is Needed—Facts Concerning Tractor Wheels—Methods of Construction—Action and Advantages of the Caterpillar Tread—Tractor Front Axles—How Tractors are Steered—Automatic Steering Arrangements—Methods of Final Drive—The Conventional Method—Use of Chains and Sprockets—Live Axle Forms.

CHAPTER IX.

Driving and Housing the Traction Engines

How to Start Traction Engines—How to Start Tractor—Typical Tractor Control System—Advice on Tractor Operation—Housing the Tractor—Combined Tractor House and Farm Workshop—Fuel Storage Methods—Tools and Equipment for Care of Tractor.

CHAPTER X.

Traction Engine Troubles and Their Elimination

Location of Defects and Remedies—Loss of Power—Poor Compression—Carbon Deposits—Valve Grinding—Timing Valves—Care of Piston and Rings—Noisy Operation—Adjusting Bearings—Mixture Troubles—Ignition System—Derangements—Cooling and Lubrication Group Faults—Running Gear Derangements—Tractor Hitches—Utility and Uses of Modern Gas Tractor—Home-made Gas Tractors—Auto Tractor Attachment—Future Possibilities.

CHAPTER XI.

Miscellaneous Rules and Formulas

Cost of Various Fuels per Brake Test Horse-power—Rules for Calculation Horse-power—Horse-power Formulae—Calculation Brake Horse-power—Anti-freezing Solutions—Road Signs of American Motor Leagues—Composition of Common Alloys—Melting Points of Metals—Rust Removers and Preventives—How to Measure Grades Without a Gradometer—Rules and Tables for Figuring Capacity of Cylindrical and Rectangular Tanks—Strength of Modern Automobile Steels—Rule for Changing Common Fraction to Decimal—Decimal Equivalents of Fractions of an Inch—Money Conversion Tables, English, French and German Coins to American Values—Thermometer Scale Conversions—Metric Conversion Table—Revolutions of Various Size Road Wheels per Mile—Irrigation Tables—Horse-power for Pumps—Horse-power of Shafts for Given Diameter and Speed—Horse-power Belting Will Transmit—Rules for Determining Speed of Pulleys.

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Continued from p. 66 November

Kent moved away, his chin pressed down upon his chest. He went to the office of Lawyer Adam Bain, and spent an hour waiting, with his feet propped up on the desk. When the lawyer entered Kent remarked:

"You rather put our two official friends in a hole this morning." "Just a mite, maybe. But they've crawled out. I guess I spoke too quick."

"How so?" "Well, if they'd gone ahead and buried the body as it was, we could have had it exhumed. And then we'd have seen what we'd have seen."

"True enough. And you didn't see it as it was?"

"See what? Did you?" Kent's quiet smile sidled down from the corner of his mouth.

"Suppose," he said, "you give me the fullest possible character sketch of our impulsive friend, the sheriff."

Half an hour was consumed in this process. At the end of the time Kent strolled back to the Square where Simon P. Groot had been discoursing. There he found the ornate wagon closed, and its ornate proprietor whistling over some minor repairs that he had been making. An invitation to take a ride in Kent's car was promptly accepted.

"Business first," said Kent. "You're a seller. I'm a buyer. You've got some information that I may want. If so, I'm ready to pay. Was any of your talk true?"

"Yep," replied Simon P. Groot austere. "It was all true but the frills."

"Will you trim off the frills for ten dollars?"

"Fair dealing for a fair price is my motto; you'll find it in gilt lettering on the back of the wagon. I will."

"What were you doing on Hawkill Cliffs?"

"Sleeping in the wagon."

"And you really met this mysterious wanderer?"

"Sure as you're standing there."

"What passed between you?"

"I gave her good evening, and she spoke to me fair enough but queer, and said that my children's children might remember the day. Now, I ain't got any children to

have children; so I wouldn't have thought of it again but for the man that came inquiring after her."

"When was that?"

"Not fifteen minutes after."

"Did you tell the crowd here that?"

"Yep. I sold two dozen wedding-rings on the strength and romance of that point. From my description they allowed it was a painter man named Sedgwick. I thought maybe I'd call in and have him touch up the wagon a bit where she's rusty."

"And you heard the woman cry out less than an hour later?"

"That's a curious thing. I'd have almost sworn it was a man's voice that yelled. It went through me like a sharpened icicle."

"All this was night before last. What have you been doing meantime?"

"Drove over to Marcus Corners to trade yesterday. There I heard about the murder and came back here to make a little business out of it. I've done fine."

"You made no attempt to trace the woman?"

"Look here!" said Simon P. Groot after a spell of thoughtfulness. "Your ten dollars is good, and you're a gent, all right; but I think I've talked a little too much with my mouth around here, and I'm afraid they might dig up this lady and start something new and want me for a witness. Witnessing is bad for business."

"I'm safe," said Kent.

"So far so good. Now, would it be worth five dollars to you, likely, a relic of the murderer?" suggested the old man.

"Quite likely."

"Mum's the word, then, for my part in it. That next morning I followed her trail a ways. You see, the yell in the night had got me interested. It was an easy trail to follow for a man that's acquainted in the woods, and I used to be a yard-grubber. Do a little of it now, sometimes. She'd met somebody in a thicket. I found the string and the paper of the bundle she was carrying, there. Then there was a flight of some sort; for the twigs were broken right to the edge of the thicket, and the ground stamped

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down. One or both of 'em must have broken out into the open, and I lost the rail. But this is what I found on a hazel bush. Do I win the five on it?"

Kent's eyes drooped, fixing themselves on a small object which the other had laid on his knee. His lips pursed. Nothing that could be interpreted as an answer came from them. Simon P. Groot waited with patience. Finally he said:

"That's an awful pretty tune you're whistlin', mister, but sad, and terrible long. What about the five? Do we trade?"

The car came to a stop. Digging into his pocket, Kent produced a bill which he handed over, and still whistling the long-meter China, took possession of Simon P. Groot's "relic." It was an embroidered silver star, with a few torn wisps of cloth clinging to it.

CHAPTER VIII.

Reckonings.

"Facts that contradict each other are not facts," pronounced Chester Kent.

Fumes of tobacco were rising from three pipes hovered about the porch of the Nook where Kent, Sedgwick and Lawyer Bain were holding late council. A discouraged observation from the artist had elicited Kent's epigram.

"Not all of them, anyhow," said Bain. "The chore in this case is to find facts enough to work on."

"On the contrary," declared Kent, "facts in this case are as plentiful as blackberries. The trouble is that we have no pail to put them in."

"Maybe we could borrow Len Schlager's," suggested the lawyer dryly.

Kent received this with a subdued snort. "It is remarkable that the newspapers haven't sent men down on such a sensational case," he said.

"On the contrary to you, sir," retorted Bain, "so much fake stuff has come out of Lonesome Cove that the papers discount any news from here."

"All the better. The only thing that worries me more than the stupidity of professional detectives is the shrewdness of trained reporters. At yeast we can work this out in our own way."

"We don't seem to be getting much of anywhere," complained Sedgwick.

"Complicated cases don't clear themselves up in a day," remarked Kent. "In this one we've got opponents who know more than we do."

"Schlager?" asked the lawyer. "And Doctor Breed. Also, I think, Gansett Jim. What do you

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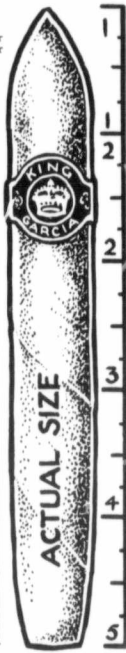
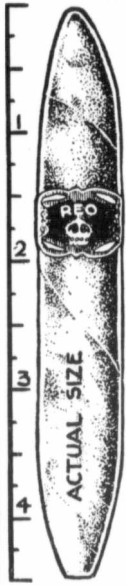
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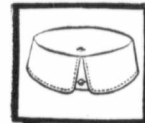
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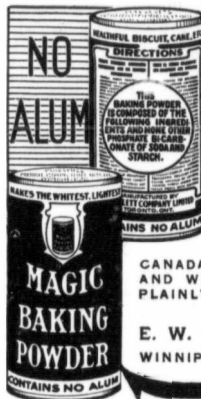
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think, Mr. Bain, is the mainspring of the sheriff's action?"
"Money," said the lawyer with conviction. "He's as crooked as a snake with the colic."
"Would it require much money to influence him?"
"As much as he could get. If the case was in the line of blackmail, he'd hold out strong. He's shrewd."
"Doctor Breed must be getting some of it."
"Oh, Tim Breed is Len's little dog. He takes orders. Of course he'll take money too, if it comes his way. Like master, like man."

"Those two," said Kent slowly, "know the identity of the body. For good and sufficient reasons, they are keeping that information to themselves. Those reasons we aren't likely to find out from them."
"Murderer has bribed 'em," opined Bain.
"Possibly. But that presupposes that the sheriff found something on the body which led him to the murdered, which isn't likely. How improbable it is that a murderer—allowing, for argument, that there has been murder—who would go as far as to cover his trail and the nature of the crime by binding the body on a grating, would overlook anything like a letter incriminating himself!"

"What did the sheriff find, then, in the dead woman's pocket?"
"Perhaps a handkerchief with a distinctive mark."
"And that would lead him to the identity of the body?"
"Presumably. Also to some one, we may assume, who was willing to pay roundly to have that identity concealed."
"That would naturally be the murderer, wouldn't it?" asked Sedgwick.
"No. I don't think so."
"It looks to me, so," said the lawyer. "He's the one naturally interested in concealment."
"I'm almost ready to dismiss the notion of a murderer at all."
"Why so?" demanded both the others.
"Because there was no murder, probably."
"How do you make that out?" queried Bain.
"From the nature of the wounds that caused death."
"They look to me to be just such wounds as would be made by a blow with a heavy club."
"Several blows with a heavy club might have caused such wounds. But the blows would have had to be delivered peculiarly. A circle on the skull, six inches in diameter, impinging on the right ear, is crushed in. If you can imagine a man swinging a baseball bat at the height of his shoulder, repeatedly and with



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great force, at the victim's head, you can infer such a crushing in of the bone. My imagination hardly carries me so far."

"Beating down from above would be the natural way," said Bain.

"Certainly. No such blow ever made that wound."

"Then how was it made?" asked Sedgwick.

"Probably by a fall from the cliff to the rocks below."

"And the fall broke the manacle from the right wrist?"

"The broken manacle was never on the right wrist."

"That's merely conjecture," said the lawyer.

"No; it's certainty. A blow heavy enough to break that iron, old as it is, must have left a mark on the flesh. There was no mark."

"Why should any one put one handcuff on a woman and leave the other dangling?"

"Suppose the other was not left dangling?"

"Where was it, then?"

"On the wrist of some other person, possibly."

"A man had chained the woman to himself?" said Sedgwick incredulously.

"More probably the other way round."

"That's even more unbelievable."

"Not if you consider the evidence. You will remember that your mysterious visitor, while talking with you, carried a heavy bundle. The manacles were, I infer, in that."

"But what conceivable motive could the dead woman have in dressing herself up like a party, goin to meet a man, and chaining him to herself?"

"When you have a bizarre crime you must look for bizarre motives. Just at present I'm dealing with facts. The iron was on the left wrist of the body; therefore, it was on the right wrist of the unknown companion. It is natural to perform a quick deft act like snapping on a handcuff, with the right hand. Hence, presumably, your visitor was the one who clamped the cuffs."

"And the man broke off his?"

"Yes. But only after a struggle, undoubtedly. If I could find a man with a badly bruised right wrist, I should consider the trail's end in sight. You'll make inquiries, will you, Mr. Bain?"

"I will, and I'll keep an eye on Len Schlager and the doc. Anything more now? If not, I'll say good night."

After the lawyer had made his way into the darkness, Ken turned to his host. "This affair is really becoming a very pretty problem. Why didn't you tell me of your meeting with Simon P. Groot?"

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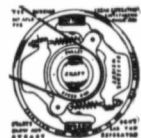
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'Who?' 'The patriarch in the circus wagon.' 'Oh! I'd forgotten. Why, when I was trying to trail the woman, I chanced upon him and asked if he had seen her. He hadn't.'

'He had. Also he heard a terrified cry shortly after. The cry, he thought, was in a man's voice. Simon P. Groot isn't wholly lacking in sense of observation.'

'And the handcuffs?' Sedgwick's hands went to his eyes...

'I don't see why.' Kent chuckled. 'Don't you see that he last thing the sheriff wants to do is arrest anybody?'

'Why, he has the buried safely buried, now. You'll remember that he was in a great hurry to get it buried. Identification is what he dreaded.'

'He is certainly getting his wish!' 'For the present. Well, I'm off.'

'And so you stick to a public hotel! Queer notions you have of privacy.'

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SPRAY PUMPS Duster-acting, L.H. Tank and Spray
MYERS' PUMPS
Stare Ladders, Etc.
MYERS' HAY TOOLS
Glass Valves of all kinds. Write for catalogue and prices.
Myers' Stayon Flexible Door Hangers
with steel roller bearings, easy to push and to pull, caused by the rollers of the track—hence its name—“Stayon.” Write for descriptive literature and prices. Exclusive agency given to right party who will be named in the ad.
F. E. MYERS & CO.
Ashland, Ohio.

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers.

THE ORIGINAL PECH Boring Machine
THE OLD RELIABLE Easiest to operate Bore Faster Most Durable
Improved Up-to-date Drilling Machines
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE FREE
Cherokee Mfg. Co., Dept. A, Cherokee, Iowa.

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers.

WELL DRILLING
GUS PECH FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Manufacturers of the Celebrated
MONITOR WELL AUGERS AND DRILLS
Write for prices and Illustrated Catalogue.
LE MARS, IOWA U.S.A.
Branch House—REGINA, SASK.

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers.

lutely mine to do with as I please, as long as I pay my bills. I'm among strangers; I'm not interfered with. No house, not even a man's own, can possibly be so private as a strange hotel.

"Perhaps you're right," admitted the other, with a laugh; then, lapsing into pronounced gloom for the first time, he said, "It seems pretty tough that I should be in all this coil and tangle because a crazy woman happened by mere chance to make a call on me."

Kent's pipe glowed in the darkness and silence before he replied. Then he delivered himself as follows: "Sedgwick"—puff—"try"—puff—"to forget if you can"—puff—"that stuff about the crazy woman"—puff—"puff—puff. "Forget it? How should I? Why should I?"

"Because"—puff—"you're absolutely on the"—puff—"puff—"wrong track. Good night." Slowly Kent climbed the road to the crest of the hill; then stopped and looked back into the studio, which had sprung into light as soon as he left. Sedgwick's figure loomed, tall and spare, in the radiance. The artist was standing before his easel, looking down at it fixedly. Kent knew what it was that he gazed on, and as the lovely wistful girl-face rose in his memory he sighed, a little.

"I mustn't forget that quest," he said. "Poor old Sedgwick."

But, once in his room, the picture faded, and there came before his groping mental vision instead the spectacle of two dark figures, chained together and battling, the one for life, the other for some mysterious elusive motive that fluttered at the portals of his comprehension like a half-remembered melody. And the second struggling figure, whose face was hidden, flashed in the moonlight with the sheen of silver stars against black.

CHAPTER IX.

Chester Kent Declines a Job.

Sundayman's Creed Road, turning aside just before it gains the turnpike to the Eyrie Hotel to evade a stretch of marsh, travels on wooden stilts across a deep clear pool fed by a spring. Signs at each end of the crossing threaten financial penalties against any vehicle traversing the bridge faster than a walk. Now, the measure of a walk for an automobile is dubious; but the most rigorous constable could have found no basis for protest in the pace maintained by a light electric car, carrying a short, slender, elderly man, who peered out with weary eyes into the glory of the July sunshine. At the end of the bridge the car stopped to allow its occupant a better view of a figure

Big Ben



He works 36 hours at a stretch

And overtime when needed. Anyone can afford him, for he only costs \$3.00 to buy and nothing at all to keep. Nearly half of the families in Canada have taken advantage of this and have employed him to get the family up in the morning.

Even if you have a preference about waking up, he's ready to get you up your way. If you like to be wakened gradually, he'll ring little short rings every other half-minute for ten minutes. If you're a hard sleeper and need a strong dose, he'll sing out with a long, vigorous, full five-minute ring. Either way, you can shut him off at any point.

7,000 Canadian dealers are necessary to take care of the demand he's created for himself. He's made a world's Record as a success.

He's invaluable on the farm, because he not only helps you get the hands out on time, but serves as a first-class clock to tell the day time by.

He stands 7 inches tall, is triple nickel-plated—has a vest of good implement steel that keeps him hardy; large, bold figures and hands to tell the time by in the dim light of morning. He is as fit for the parlor as the bedroom.

If your dealer hasn't him, send a money order for \$3.00 to Westclox, La Salle, Ill., and he'll come anywhere in Canada by parcel post, duty charges paid.

He bears the imprint, Made in La Salle, Illinois, by Westclox, which is the best alarm clock insurance you can buy.

Big Ben Alarm Clocks

ARE ILLUSTRATED IN THE CATALOGUE OF

D. R. DINGWALL, Limited
JEWELLERS, WINNIPEG

WRITE FOR A COPY OF THIS BOOK

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

SHIP YOUR
FURS AND HIDES
TO **McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.**
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
Write for Circular

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

NEW COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE
10 Days FREE—Send No Money
We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home for ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. We want you to prove for yourself that it gives five to fifteen times as much light as the ordinary oil lamp; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out just like the old oil lamp;
BURNS 70 HOURS ON 1 GALLON OIL
Gives a powerful white light, burns common coal oil (kerosene), so odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Guaranteed.
\$1000.00 Reward
will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to this Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge to the world if there was the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Write quick for our 20 Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition. Agents' Wholesale Prices, and learn how to get **ONE FREE**.
MANTLE LAMP CO., 276 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal & Winnipeg

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's Caustic Balsam IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Wounds, Felons, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Lumbago, Rheumatism, and all Stiff Joints

Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Lumbago, Rheumatism, and all Stiff Joints

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use.

REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES. One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than \$100.00 paid to doctor bills.

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers

PATENTS TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS. Write for booklet, circulars, terms, etc. FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO. FRED. B. FETHERSTONHAUGH, E. C. M. E. GERALD S. ROXBURGH, E. A. SC. Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG. 209-10 Bank of Nova Scotia

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers

AMERICAN DRILLING MACHINES. \$1500 to \$5000 Per Year. have been made by hundreds of people operating the "American" Drilling Machines, 40 years' experience, 50 regular styles and sizes and the output of the world's largest manufacturers of this kind of machinery make "AMERICAN" MACHINES STANDARD. Made in types for every kind of earth and rock drilling or mineral prospecting, equipped with any power or operated with your traction engine.

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers.

ERZINGER'S No. 2 CUT PLUG. Leads them all. It's the Best Dollar Tobacco sold anywhere. JOHN ERZINGER McIntyre Bldg. - 293 Portage Ave. Phone 69 Phone 2677

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers.

prostrate on the brink of the pool. Presently the figure came to the posture of all fours. The face turned upward, and the motorist caught the glint of a monocle. Then the face turned again to its quest.

"Are you looking for something lost?" asked the man in the car.

"Yes," was the reply. "Very much lost."

"When did you lose it, if it's not an impertinent question?"

"Not in the least," answered the other cordially. "I didn't lose it at all."

"Ah!" The motorist smiled. "When was it lost, then?"

Across the monocled face passed a shadow of thoughtful consideration. "About four million years ago, I should judge."

"And are you still looking? I perceive that you are an optimist," said the elderly man.

"Just at present I'm a limnologist."

"Pardon me?"

"A limnologist. Limnology is the science of the life found on the banks of small bodies of water. It is a fascinating study, I assure you. There is only one chair of limnology in the world."

"And you, I presume, are the incumbent?" asked the other politely.

"No, indeed! The merest amateur, on the contrary. I'm humbly hoping to discover the eggs of certain neuropterous insects. We know they lay eggs; but how they conceal them has been a secret since the first dragon-fly rose from the first pool."

"Ah! You are an entomologist, 'To some extent.'"

"So was I, once—when I had more time. Business has drawn my attention, though never my interest, away from it. I've entirely dropped my reading in the last year. By the way, were you here in time to witness the swarm of antipias last month? Rather unusual, I think."

"No, I missed that. What was the feature, specially?"

"The suddenness of the appearance. You know, Helmund says that—"

"Pardon me, who?"

"Helmund, the Belgian."

"Oh, yes, certainly. Go on!"

The stranger went on at some length. He appeared to be an interested rather than a learned student of the subject. As he talked, sitting on the step of his car, from which he had descended, the other studied him, his quiet but forceful voice, his severely handsome face, with its high brows, harsh nose, and chiseled outlines, from which the eyes looked forth, thoughtful, alert, yet with the gaze of a man in pain. Presently he said courteously:

(To be Continued.)

THIS BIG 4HP. ENGINE IS YOURS FOR \$15 DOWN AND BALANCE IN EASY PAYMENTS. IT IS EASY TO BUY the Gilson "GOES LIKE SIXTY" Engines "60-SPEED" and "100-SERVICE," on the above plan. The Gilson has over 40,000 satisfied users. It is simplest in design, staunchest in construction, unfailingly reliable, and a genuine top-notch in every detail.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

Mackenzie, Brown, Thom & McMorran Mackenzie, Brown, MacDonald & Bastedo Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. Norman MacKenzie, K.C. Hon. George W. Brown Douglas J. Thom T. Sydney McMorran Hector V. MacDonald Frank L. Bastedo

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co. Head Office: WAWANESA, MAN. A. NAISMITH, President R. M. MATHESON, Vice-President A. F. KEMPTON, Sec. and Mgr. C. D. KERR, Treasurer

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

The WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN. A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager. Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1912 \$54,606,660.00 Assets over Liabilities 8587,557.67

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

INSURANCE—INSURANCE FRED W. PACE F. J. HARRISON F. GRANT MILLAR PACE, HARRISON & MILLAR Keowayden Building - Portage Ave. East

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

National Trust Company, Ltd. TORONTO, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, MONTREAL, REGINA, SASKATOON Capital and Reserve, \$2,900,000.00

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.



Conducted for the benefit of Dealers, Threshermen and Farmers who have anything to sell or exchange. Five cents a word for each insertion.

NOTICE—A really good Safety Razor set, consisting of Frame, Handle, Six Blades, Strapper, Brush, Williams Soap in Nickel-plated Case all contained in handsome leatherette case, only \$2.00, by your own barber. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sterling Supply Company, Toronto.

HOW TO MAKE AN ORCHARD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Send ten cents for book written by J. T. Benby, B.A., the prize-winning B.C. fruit grower. International Securities Company, Ltd., 44 Somerset Building, Winnipeg.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED to hear from owner of good threshing machines for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investing For Profit". It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money and shows how anyone no matter how poor, can acquire riches. "Investing for Profit" is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 406-20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 15 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMS WANTED. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 15 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

HOW TO START YOUR GAS ENGINE in the coldest weather, first clip. No hot water (save time). **Formula No. 1**. For your information—This Formula is a liquid, very high explosive, will evaporate in coldest weather. I use it myself at all times in cold weather. J. W. BARRON, 2112 Louise, Brandon.

LEARN RAILROADING and earn good wages. Our New Home Study Course is all you need. Write for particulars. Canadian Railway School and Telegraph School, 395 Yonge St., Toronto.

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING—Save your cracked or broken castings from the scrap heap. We weld cylinders, crank shafts, gears, levers, etc., retain original form and strength at a small cost. Metal added to worn-out parts. All metals welded satisfactorily. The Manitoba Welding & Manufacturing Co., 62 1/2 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE.

We have on hand at present a very full line of Rebuilt and Second-hand Engines and Separators, which we are offering at attractive prices. Write us fully what you are thinking of buying, when we shall be pleased to tell you what we have and quote prices. All our rebuilt goods are sold under same guarantee as new ones and of course are carefully repainted and look exactly like new. If you write us at once we are sure to have the size you almost want.

We have also a thoroughly Rebuilt 25 H.P. Sawyer Engine. Can hardly be distinguished from new goods. Will be sold at a bargain.

SAWYER-MASSEY COMPANY, LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.

BARGAINS.

- 1—32 H.P. Port Huron engine, rebuilt and in first class shape.
- 1—American-Abell 20 H.P. engine, rebuilt.
- 1—Minnesota Separator 44x72, rebuilt. With all connections.
- 1—32x50 Avery Separator complete, just rebuilt.
- 1—30x50 Avery Separator to be rebuilt complete.
- 1—Avery 30 H.P., double undermounted engine.
- 1—30 H.P. Northwest engine, not rebuilt, cheap.
- 1—J. I. Case steel, 42x60 separator complete with all attachments.
- 1—250 Avery separator, will be rebuilt in time for next fall's work.

If you are interested in second hand goods, please write and let us know what you want as we are making deals almost every day, and feel sure that we can fix you out with almost anything you want, either in new or second hand goods.

HAUG BROS. & WELLMER Co., Ltd. WINNIPEG.

Mention this magazine when writing advertisers.

BUYERS, ATTENTION!

THE GEORGE WHITE & SONS COMPANY LIMITED, BRANDON, MAN.

- ENGINES**
 2—25 H.P. White tractors thoroughly rebuilt and in good shape. Each... \$ 160.00
 Second Hand
 1—16 H.P. American Advance tractor... \$ 700.00
 1—18 H.P. Minneapolis tractor... \$ 600.00
 1—20 H.P. Brandon Cornell, Portable... \$4000.00
 1—20 H.P. White tractor... \$1200.00
- SEPARATORS—Second Hand**
 —Aultman & Taylor, 28x50, all attachments... \$ 400.00
 1—40x62 Waterloo separator, all attachments... \$ 400.00
 1—30x50 Goddison separator, all attachments... \$ 300.00
 1—30x80 American Abell, all attachments... \$ 325.00
 1—30x50 Falshe separator, all attachments... \$ 300.00
 2—32x50 Great West separator, all attachments... \$ 200.00
 1—30x50 Great West separator, all attachments... \$ 200.00
 2—White Challenge separator, thoroughly rebuilt, all attachments. Each... \$ 900.00
 Write us re new goods—We have the best.

FOR SALE.

- No.
 15 Horse Case Simple Portable Engine... 20540
 15 Horse Case Simple Portable Engine... 15833
 15 Horse Compound Portable Engine... 13426
 18 Horse Simple Traction Waterloo... 323
 18 Horse Portable Sawyer-Massey... 8299
 20 Horse Portable Sawyer-Massey... 1419
 20 Horse Simple Traction Sawyer-Massey... 1116
 20 Horse Compound Traction Engine, Case 7936
 20 Horse Simple Traction Engine, Case... 17721
 20 Horse Simple Traction Engine, Case... 16912
 32 Horse Simple Traction Engine Case... 19019
- J. I. CASE, THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY, Winnipeg, Canada.**

XMAS CIGARS

We offer three popular brands of cigars direct from manufacturer to consumer, at absolutely lowest prices. The cigars are fresh and will suit your purse as well as your taste. Choice long filler tobacco.

- Boxes Postpaid
Great West 50 \$1.95
Londes Habana 50 3.50
Bond Clear Habana 25 2.85

Mail your order to-day and it will be sent immediately to any point in Canada postpaid.
Canada's Mail Order Cigar House
E. G. Webb Cigar Company
 Dep. C. T. 102 King St., Winnipeg, Man.

RAWFURS

We Pay Highest Values
Write for Price List
and Shipping Tags
Pierce Fur Co., Ltd.
 King and Alexander, WINNIPEG, Canada

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the bluish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
 Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it does not make the horse sound. Most cases cured by a single application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and all other new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Illustrated, covers of over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

EASTERN EXCURSIONS

VIA THE

Canadian Pacific Railway

December 1st to 31st
Return Limit, 3 Months

Extension of Return Limit on payment of \$5 for each 15 days

Stopovers East of Fort William

4 EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY

"Imperial Limited," "Eastern Express," to MONTREAL
 "Queen City Express," "Toronto Express," to TORONTO

Return Fares from and to a few of the principal points:

FROM	TO	Toronto Hamilton Sarnia Windsor	Montreal Ottawa Belleville Kingston	St. John N.B. Moncton	HALIFAX
Brandon		\$44.00	\$49.00	\$63.30	\$67.45
Calgary		61.00	66.00	80.30	84.45
Edmonton		61.00	66.00	80.30	84.45
Fort William		40.00	45.00	59.30	63.45
Lethbridge		62.90	67.90	82.20	86.35
Medicine Hat		59.80	64.80	79.10	83.25
Moose Jaw		52.00	57.00	71.30	75.45
Port Arthur		40.00	45.00	59.30	63.45
Regina		50.65	55.65	69.95	74.10
Saskatoon		52.00	57.00	71.30	75.45
Swift Current		55.30	60.30	74.60	78.75
Weyburn		49.45	54.45	68.75	72.90
Winnipeg		40.00	45.00	59.30	63.45
Yorkton		48.35	53.35	67.65	71.80

Through Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars to Toronto and Montreal

Corresponding excursion fares from all stations, Port Arthur to Calgary and Midway, B.C. to all stations east of Port Arthur in

Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces

For booklet of information and full particulars as to fares train service, tickets and sleeping car reservations apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Railway ticket agent, or write to

- A. C. Shaw, Gen. Pass. Agent, Winnipeg.
 J. A. MacDonald, Dis. Pass. Agent, Brandon.
 J. E. Proctor, Dis. Pass. Agent, Regina.
 R. Dawson, Dis. Pass. Agent, Calgary.

You saw this advertisement in this magazine. Don't forget to say so when writing.

Your Happiness and Prosperity in 1914

Will depend largely upon whether or not you own a

Huber 30-60 Gas Tractor

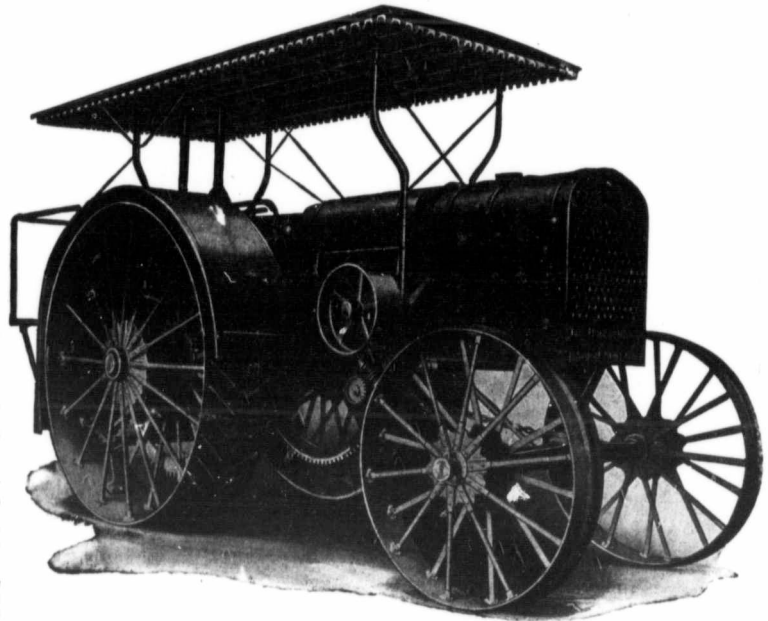
If you are farming a hundred or more acres, you have use for a tractor, and it will be a profitable investment for you. It is your one assurance of a big acreage and a good crop.

With any other form of power, you have no assurance of getting your plowing done properly in time. A lack of power or improper preparation of the soil, will mean real loss. To get the best results, you should plow deep. You cannot do this profitably with horses. The cost of equipment and of operation is too much.

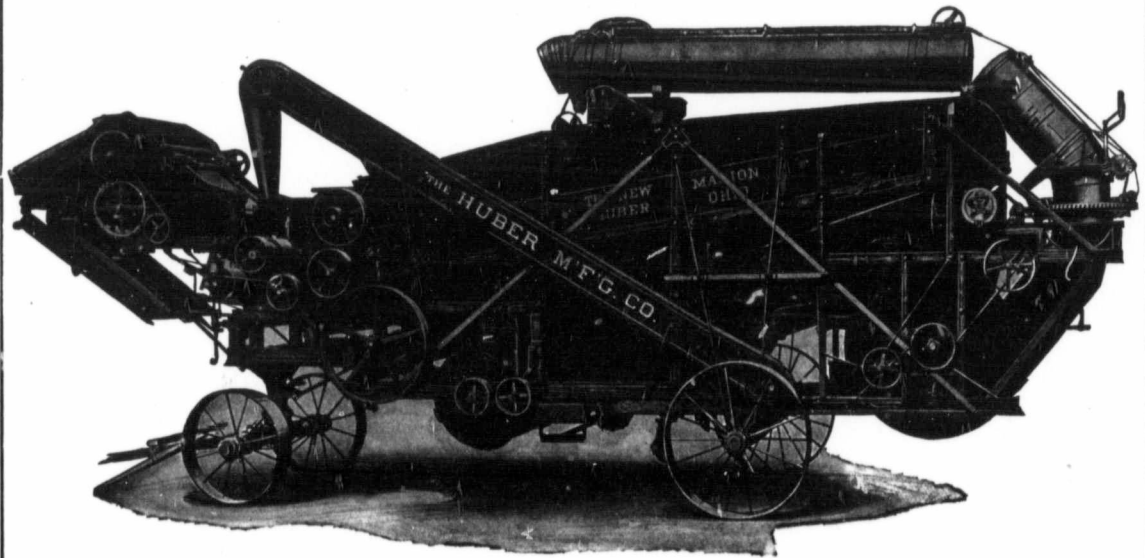
Time saved is a big item. Not only can you do more and better plowing, but you can hitch your harrow behind the plows, and after you have gone over the ground once it is ready for the seeding. That is economy worth considering.

The Huber Gas Tractor burns gasoline or kerosene with equal success and economy. This enables you to use whichever one is most easily and cheaply obtained. It is a powerful puller on the road or in the belt, and has always given entire satisfaction to the user.

But plowing and harrowing are not all the things a Huber 30-60 Gas Tractor will do. Each one is provided with suitable belt wheel; and it gives you the finest kind of power to drive.



A Huber Separator



Huber Separators are time tried and field proven. All of the large grain raising sections on the North American continent have benefited by their grain saving qualities. The Huber Separator should be a part of that 1914 outfit.

THE HUBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

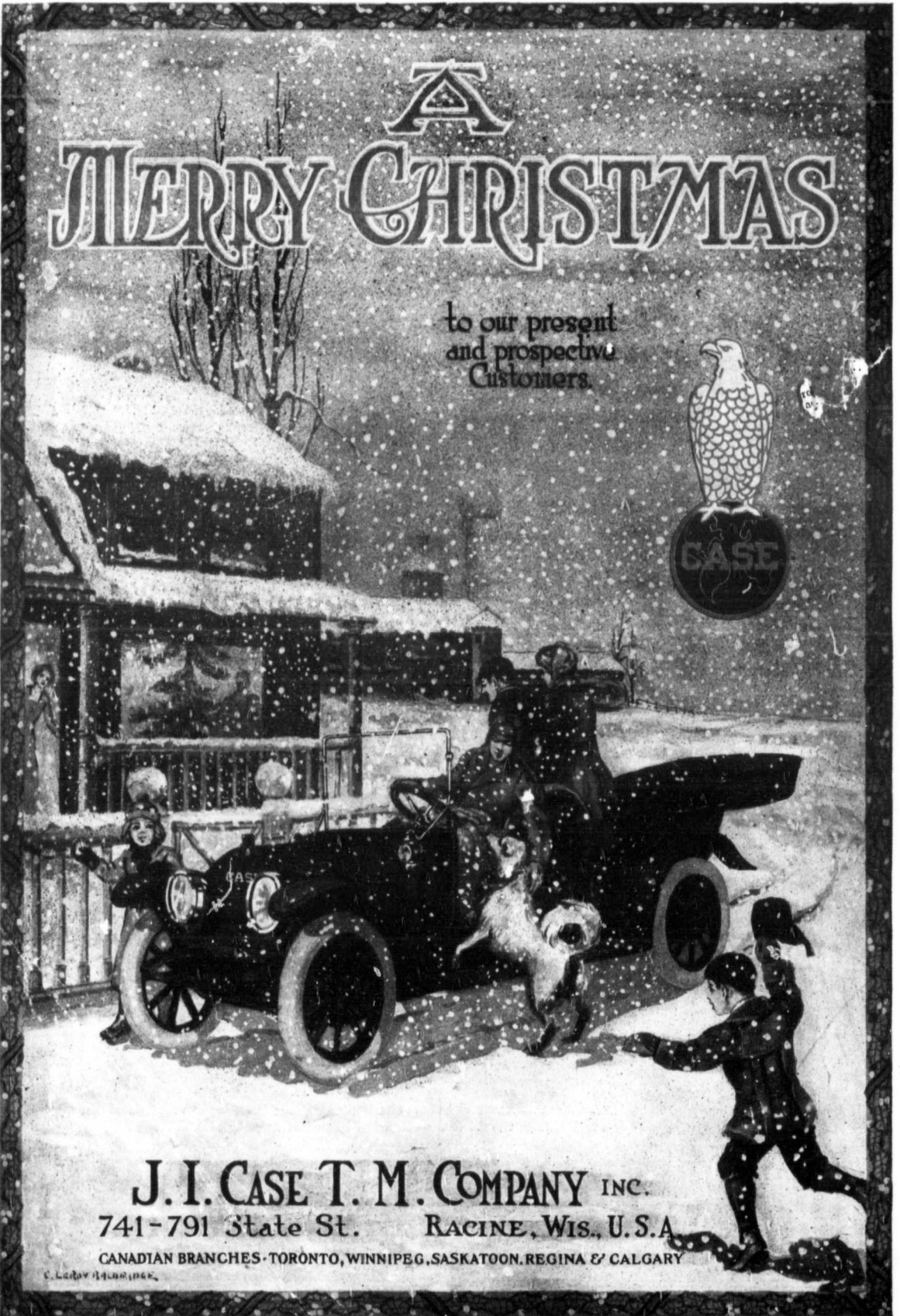
Canadian Office: Arlington and Logan, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
Home Office and Factory: MARION, OHIO, U.S.A.

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A MERRY CHRISTMAS

to our present
and prospective
Customers.



J. I. CASE T. M. COMPANY INC.

741-791 State St. RACINE, Wis., U.S.A.

CANADIAN BRANCHES - TORONTO, WINNIPEG, SASKATOON, REGINA & CALGARY